its inſulting violence at court, as the great men who compoſed it aſſured him they were not able to avert the ſame treatment from themſelves.

Mr Knox's laſt public act was the admiſſion of Mr James Lawſon, ſub-principal of the King's College of Aberdeen, as a miniſter of Edinburgh, and particularly as his own ſucceſſor, on the 9th of November. His diſcourſe upon this ſolemn occaſion treated the reciprocal duties of a paſtor and his flock, expreſſed his ſatisfaction in the ability of the new miniſter, and concluded with a pathetic benediction. But the preacher's voice was too weak to be generally heard: his bodily infirmities increaſed daily; a violent cough and great pains accompanied it; ſo that he could no longer continue his ordinary practice of reading the ſcripture to the family. He was viſited during his illneſs by the Earl of Moreton, and the principal nobility and gentry of the kingdom. On the 24th of November, he reſigned his ſoul into the hands of his Creator. He was buried in the church-yard of St Giles's, his remains being attended to the grave by many illuſtrious perſons. As ſoon as the ceremony of interment was finiſhed, Lord Moreton departed with obſerving, "There lies the body of him who, in his lifetime, never feared the face of man *."

By J. Lettice, B. D.

* The following is a Liſt of Mr Knox's writings:

A Faithful Admonition to the True Profeſſors of the Goſpel of Chriſt within the Kingdom of England, 1554.

A Letter to Mary, Queen Regent of Scotland, 1556.

The Appellation of John Knox, from the cruel Sentence pronounced againſt him by the falſe Biſhops and Clergy of Scotland, with a Supplication and exhortation of the Nobility, Eſtates, and Commonalty of the ſame Realm, 1558.

The Firſt Blaſt of the Trumpet againſt the monſtrous Regiment of Women, 1558.

An Admonition to England and Scotland to call them to Repentance, by Anthony Gilbie, with Mr Knox's Adverriſement concerning the Second Blaſt of the Trumpet.

A Brief Exhortation to England for the Speedy Embracing of Chriſt's Goſpel, heretofore, by the Tyranny of Mary, ſuppreſſed and baniſhed, 1559

An Anſwer to a great number of Cavillations, written by an Anabaptiſt and Adverſary of God's eternal Predeſtination, by John Knox, &c. Geneva, 1560.

The Confeſſion of Faith, 1560.

The Form and Order for Admitting Superintendants and Miniſters, and of Excommunication and Faſting, chiefly by our Author.

A Reply to the Abbot of Croſs-ragnal's Faith, or Catechiſm, 1563.

A Sermon before the King, Henry Darnley, on Iſa. xxvi. 13, 17. 1566.

The works above were publiſhed in the Author's life-time. His poſthumous works are:

The Hiſtory of the Reformation of Religion within the Realm of Scotland, probably firſt printed in London, 8vo 1586, in fol 1644, and at Edinburgh the ſame year, and again in 1732.

Knox's Admonition to the Faithful in England.

He likewiſe left ſome Theological Works in MS.—See a Catalogue of them in the Biograph. Britan. from which the above liſt is taken, and where a more particular account of their different editions is given.

ANECDOTE OF GEORGE I.

AND BALLAD BY THE LATE LORD CHESTERFIELD.

IN the year 1717, a difference aroſe between George I. and his ſon, afterwards George II. then Prince of Wales, which took its origin in the following manner. On the 3d of November the Princeſs of Wales was delivered of a Prince at St. James's, and the King two days after paid her a viſit, and returned to Hampton Court. The young Prince was baptized the 28th of the ſame month, and died not long after. This baptiſm occaſioned the difference between the father and ſon. It appears that the Prince had deſigned the Duke of York, Biſhop of Oſnaburg, the King's brother, to be one of the godfathers, and had reaſon to to believe the King was ſatisfied with his choice. But when the ceremony came to be performed, the Duke of Newcaſtle ſtood godfather with the King, not as proxy for or repreſenting the Duke of York, but for himſelf and in his own name and perſon. This the Prince took ill of the Duke, not as he acted in obedience to his Majeſty's command, but as if the Duke had done, or at leaſt ſeemed offi-

to do, ſomething which he was not commanded. This proceeding ſenſibly touched the Prince, and raiſed his indignation to that degree, that he could not help ſhewing it; but as ſoon as the ceremony was over, ſpoke ſome warm words to the Duke, expreſſing his reſentment at what he had done. Upon report of theſe words to the King, his Majeſty thought fit to give a ſudden mark of his diſpleaſure by ſending his commands to the Prince to keep his own apartment till his pleaſure was farther known: to which he immediately ſubmitted. Soon after this his Majeſty's farther pleaſure was ſignified to the Prince, that he ſhould leave St James's: accordingly he quitted the palace, the Princeſs going along with him, and retired to the houſe of the Earl of Grantham, in Albemarle-ſtreet; but the children, by the King's order, remained at St James's. In a ſhort time his Majeſty's pleaſure was ſignified to all the Peers and Peereſſes of Great Britain and Ireland, and to all the Privy Councillors and their wives, that all perſons who ſhould go to ſee the Prince and Princeſs of Wales ſhould forbear coming into his Majeſty's preſence. Beſides, ſuch as had employments under the King and Prince both, were obliged to quit the ſervice of one of them.

After this difference had taken place ſome time, there was printed in the Amſterdam Gazette a Letter in French, ſaid to be written by one of the Secretaries of State to the Foreign Miniſters, dated at Whitehall, December 14, 1717, giving an account of the whole tranſaction; of which the author of *The Critic*, a weekly paper of the time, publiſhed the following tranſlation:

Sir, His Majeſty having been informed that ſeveral reports, for the moſt part ill-grounded, are ſpread abroad concerning what has lately paſſed in the Royal Family, he has ordered me to ſend you the incloſed account of it.

As ſoon as the young Prince was born, the King cauſed himſelf to be informed of what was wont to be obſerved in the like caſes in this kingdom, in regard to the ceremony of baptiſm: and having found by the records that when it was a boy, and the King was godfather, it was the cuſtom for him to nominate for ſecond godfather one of the principal Lords of his Court, who for the moſt part was the Lord Chamberlain, he named for this function the Duke of Newcaſtle, who now bears that charge; naming, at the ſame time, for godmother the Ducheſs of St Alban's, Firſt Lady of Honour to the Princeſs. Nevertheleſs his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales conceived ſuch a diſlike at this, that on Thurſday laſt, after the ſolemnity of the baptiſm was over, finding himſelf no longer maſter of his temper, he drew near to the Duke of Newcaſtle and gave him very reproachful words, upon the ſuppoſition that he had ſolicited that honour in ſpite of him. The King was ſtill in the chamber, but not near enough to hear what the Prince ſaid to the Duke. This laſt thinking himſelf obliged to inform the King of it, and the Prince having confeſſed the matter to the Dukes of Kingſton, Kent, and Roxburgh (whom his Majeſty ſent to him the next day upon the occaſion), his Majeſty ordered him, by a ſecond meſſage, not to go out of his own apartment till farther order. On Saturday the Prince wrote a letter to the King, and the next day (Sunday) another. But his Majeſty not finding them ſatisfactory, and having beſides other reaſons of diſcontent, at ſeveral ſteps the Prince had taken, he cauſed him to be told yeſterday in the afternoon, by the Vice Chamberlain Mr Cooke, that he ſhould be gone from the palace of St. James's; and to the Princeſs, that ſhe might continue in the palace as long as ſhe thought convenient; but that as for the Princeſſes her daughters, and the young Prince, the King would have them remain with him in the palace, and that the Princeſs ſhould be permitted to ſee them as often as ſhe deſired it. However, the Princeſs being unwilling to leave the Prince her huſband, went with him to the houſe of the Earl of Grantham, her Lord Chamberlain, where their Royal Highneſs' lay laſt night.

This breach in the Royal Family continued until April 1720, when a reconciliation took place through the interference of the Duke of Devonſhire and Sir Robert

Robert Walpole. It however, gave riſe to the following ludicrous ballad,

To the tune of Chevy-Chace.

God proſper long our noble King,
His Turks* and Germans all,
A woeful chriſt'ning late there did
In James's houſe befall.

To name a child, with might and main,
Newcaſtle took his way,
We all may rue the child was born,
Who chriſt'ned was that day.

His ſturdy ſire, the Prince of Wales,
A vow to God did make,
That if he dar'd his child to name,
His heart full ſore ſhould ache.

But on a day ſtrait to the Court
This Duke came with a ſtaff;
Oh! how the Prince did ſtamp and ſtare!
At which the Duke did laugh.

Hereat the Prince did wax full wroth,
E'en in his father's hall;
I'll be revenged on thee, he ſaid,
Thou rogue and eke raſcal.

The Duke ran ſtraightway to the King,
Complaining of his ſon;
And then the King ſent three Dukes† more
To know what he had done.

Then quoth the Prince, He is a rogue
Againſt my will to ſtand:
Then Roxburgh ſaid, Great Sir, indeed
He did it by command.

By G—thou lyeſt; I know thy heart
And thy preſumption too:
And then he added words of wrath:
So to the King they flew.

We ſaw the Prince, quoth Roxburgh—*Bon!*
To appeaſe him we're not able;
He gave me, Sir, the lie—*Couvent*
And bid us kiſs——*Diable!*

The King then took his grey-gooſe quill,
And dipt it o'er in gall,
And by Mr Vice-Chamberlain
He ſent to him this ſcrawl:

"Take hence yourſelf, and eke your ſpouſe,
Your maidens and your men,
Your trunks and all your trumpery,
Excepting your children."

Theſe heavy tidings being told,
Each ſnatch'd up ſomething uſeful;
The Princeſs firſt to Clayton‡ cry'd,
Oh don't forget the cloſe-ſtool!

The Prince ſecured with nickle haſt
The Artillery Commiſſion ‖;
And with him trudg'd full many a maid
But not one politician.

Up leap'd Le Pel** and friſk'd away
As tho' the rest on wheels,
Miſs Meadows†† made a woeful face,
Miſs How beſpatter'd her heels.

But Bellenden‡‡ needs muſt praiſe
Who as down ſtairs ſhe jumps,
Sung "O'er the Hills and far away,"
Deſpiſing doleful dumps.

Then up the ſtreet they took their way,
And knock'd up good Lord Grantham;
Higgledee-piggledee they lay,
And all went rantum-ſcantum.

Now Sire and Son had play'd their part,
What could befall beſide?—
Why the poor babe took this to heart,
Kick'd up its heels and died!

God grant the King may profit reap
From all this ſenſeleſs pother
And ſend theſe folks may ne'er agree
Till they are at Hanover.

* King George the Firſt had an attendant about his perſon named Lewis Maximilian Mahomet, born a Muſſulman, at Gauron in the Morea, where his father was Governor. He was taken at the ſiege of Buda, where the King ſignalized himſelf with great bravery. He attached himſelf to his new maſter, was chriſtened, and continued the reſt of his life at Court in great favour with the King. He died at Kenſington, Nov. 1, 1726, and was buried in the Savoy. To him Pope alludes in the following lines in *The Characters of Women*:

From Peer or Biſhop 'tis no eaſy thing
To draw the man who loves his God and King;
Alſo I copy (or my draught would fail)
From honeſt Mahomet or plain parſon Hale.

† The Dukes of Kingſton, Kent, and Roxburgh.

‡ Mrs Clayton, afterwards Lady Sundon.

‖ On the 23d of March 1714, the Artillery Company of the city of London voted an Addreſs to the King, and deſired him to appoint them a Captain General; in conſequence of which, as a mark of his particular regard, he named the Prince of Wales.

** Afterwards Lady Hervey.

†† Afterwards Lady Pembroke.

‡‡ Miſs Bellenden, married to General Campbell, afterwards Duke of Argyle.

ACCOUNT OF THE SEPOY FORCES OF THE ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY IN INDIA.

THE Sepoys of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company in India compoſe, perhaps, the moſt numerous, regular, and beſt diſciplined body of black troops in the world. They

They are raiſed from among the natives of the country, and conſiſt of Moors (or Mahometans), Raja-poots, Hindoos, Pariars, beſides many intermediate caſts peculiar to themſelves; the whole modelled in all correſponding particulars, and diſciplined in every reſpect as the army of Great Britain.

The military eſtabliſhments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, have each their reſpective numbers, that of Bengal exceeding the reſt. But to confine myſelf ſtrictly to the Sepoys, and ſpeak of thoſe on the Madras coaſt (as ſerving on that eſtabliſhment), I ſhall exclude, or paſs unnoticed, the various other denominations of native forces in the Company's ſervice, as cavalry, revenue, gun-laſcars, pioneers, invalids, &c.

The Sepoys are formed into complete, uniform, and regular battalions, as our marching regiments at home, being intended to repreſent and anſwer fully to every purpoſe in India to the like troops in Europe. A battalion conſiſts of ſeven hundred men, complete effective ſtrength. In each there are eight companies (including two flank ones, or grenadiers). They are reſpectively commanded by their own black and European officers; to each company there is attached a ſubaltern, who takes the command; under whom are two native commiſſioned officers, bearing the rank of Subidar and Jimindar; of eight ſubalterns, ſix are Lieutenants, the other Enſigns: excluſive is a ſtaff of Adjutant and Surgeon. The black non-commiſſioned officers anſwer to our Serjeants and Corporals, and are called Havildars and Naigues. There is alſo to each corps an Engliſh Serjeant-Major, drill and ſtore Serjeant; to each battalion is a band of drums and fifes, and to each a pair of colours. A Captain commands the whole.

Their dreſs, which, in their jackets, preſents the ſtrongeſt European traits, is in the latter red, with yellow facings (as worn by all the infantry of the Company on the Coromandel Coaſt). The remaining part of their attire aſſimilates more to the country or Indian habit, and conſiſts of a dark blue turban, broad and round at top, deſcending deep to the bottom, the ſides of which, of a concave form, are croſſed by a white band, running in front, faſtened under a roſe above. As an under garment, they have a jacket of linen. A dark blue ſaſh girding, to anſwer the turban, goes round their middle. On the thighs they have ſhort drawers, faſtened by a ſcolloped band. Their legs are bare, which renders them more ready for action or ſervice; indeed, reverting to their complexion, it is no inconvenience in a hot climate. Their arms are a fire-lock and bayonet; their accoutrements, or croſs-belts, black leather, with pouches the ſame.

A battalion drawn out cannot but ſtrike the ſpectators with a lively and fanciful military impreſſion, as they unite, in their exterior traits, reſpectively, Indian and European.

They are brought to the utmoſt exactneſs of diſcipline; go through their evolutions and manœuvres with a regularity and preciſion equal to, and not ſurpaſſed by, European troops. In action they are brave and ſteady, and have been known to ſtand where Europeans have given way.

Their diſcipline puts them on a footing with European troops, with whom they are always ready to act in concert.

Their utility and ſervices are evident: they ſecure to the Company the internal good order and preſervation of their territorial diſtricts, which, though poſſible to be inforced with a ſtrong hand by Europeans, requires numbers, and can only be conducted with that eaſe and addreſs peculiar to the native forces of the country.

They are conſidered with reſpect in the eyes of the other natives, though they ſufficiently, and with a good grace, feel and aſſert their own conſequence. In large garriſons, where the duty is great, as Madras, Pondicherry, Trichinopoly, Vellore, &c. two or three battalions might be preſent together, excluſive of Europeans. If ſent ſingly up the country, they are liable to be detached, ſometimes by one or more companies being ſent to a ſtation dependent on the chief garriſon or head-quarters, otherwiſe they are diſperſed through the diſtrict, four or five

five together, with a non-commiſſioned officer (this is a part of the ſervice which is called going on command), on hills, or in villages, to preſerve order, convey intelligence, and aſſiſt the Taſildar. Renter, or Cutwall of the place, in caſes of emergency. They alſo inforce the police, and prevent, in ſuch caſes, the country from being infeſted with thieves, which otherwiſe have combined, forming a banditti, to rob paſſengers and plunder cattle, of which there are ſo many inſtances upon record. As for ſuch Britiſh officers in the Company's ſervice as are attached to battalions, they are obliged to follow the fortunes and deſtinations of their men, with their reſpective corps, leading a life often replete with adventures of a peculiar nature. And here let me remark, that an individual, in ſuch caſes, is frequently ſecluded from the reſt of the world of his own colour, when up the country, or detached upon command, where, in a frontier garriſon, or hill fort, in the interior parts of India, none but natives are to be found. Here he might live as he pleaſes, being perfectly abſolute within his juriſdiction. Such ſtations being lucrative, are productive, with management, of great emoluments. Neither is the condition hard, if converſant in the language of the country, or that of the Sepoys called Moors (which moſt officers in the Company's ſervice acquire); otherwiſe the loſs of ſociety is not recompenſed by other advantages, as you forget your own language, grow melancholy, and paſs your days without comfort.

The Madras peace eſtabliſhment conſiſts of thirty Sepoy battalions, but in time of war is augmented as occaſion requires; or, frequently, each corps is ſtrengthened by two additional companies being added, which are reduced again in time of peace, the officers remaining ſupernumeraries in the ſervice. In garriſon they are quartered in barracks: they live agreeably to the uſage of the country, ſleep on the ground on a mat, or thin carpet. In their perſons they are cleanly, have much ambition about them, but appear to beſt advantage in their uniform. Off duty they go as the other natives in poor circumſtances; have only a cloth round their middle and over their ſhoulders. In perſonal exertion they much agree. As to the different caſts, the Moor-men, or Muſſelmen, however, aſſert pre-eminence, as coming into the country by conqueſt. In their perſons they are rather robuſt, and vindictive in their tempers. Their religion and dreſs is diſtinct from the Hindoos, who are mild and paſſive in their temper, faithful, ſteady, and good ſoldiers. The Pariars are interior to the others, live under different circumſtances, dwell in huts, and aſſociate not on equal terms with the reſt; they do all menial offices, are ſervants to Europeans, and think themſelves happy when by them employed, though they are equally good Sepoys.

Having thus treated of the Company's Sepoys, I ſhall obſerve, that they are kindly attentive to their officers when often in circumſtances requiring their aſſiſtance; are guilty of few vices; are ſober from religion and cuſtom; and profeſs a ſtrong attachment for thoſe who have any time commanded them. An officer travelling merely with his ſervants on the road, will ſuffer obvious inconveniences to another with a Sepoy or Orderly, who will procure him proviſions, but for his horſe, ſummon the Taſildar of the village, and procure, on the ſpot, any thing which can there be found. The former will always obey, and you travel free from any embarraſſment in your mind, beſides keeping the coolies, or bearers carrying your baggage, together, who, when fatigued, or have a long ſtage to go, will take an opportunity and run off, thereby impeding your progreſs on the road.

ACCOUNT OF THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 645.)

AT the time I landed at Torre del Greco on the 17th, I found ſome few of its inhabitants returned, and endeavouring to recover their effects from ſuch houſes as had not been thrown down, or were not totally buried under the lava; but

but alas! what was their cruel diſappointment when they found that their houſes had been already broke open, and completely gutted of every thing that was valuable; and I ſaw a ſcuffle at the door of one houſe, between the proprietors, and the robbers who had taken poſſeſſion of it. The lava had paſſed over the centre and beſt part of the town; no part of the cathedral remained above it, except the upper part of a ſquare brick tower in which are the bells; and it is a curious circumſtance that thoſe bells, although they are neither cracked or melted, are deprived of their tone as much as if they had been cracked, I ſuppoſe by the action of the acid and vitriolic vapours of the lava. Some of the inhabitants of Torre del Greco told me, that when the lava firſt entered the ſea, it threw up the water to a prodigious height; and particularly when two points of lava met and incloſed a pool of water, that then that water was thrown up with great violence, and a loud report: they likewiſe told me, that at this time, as well as the day after, a great many boiled fiſh were ſeen floating on the ſurface of the ſea; and I have ſince been aſſured by many of the fiſhermen of Portici, Torre del Greco, and Torre dell' Annunziata, (all of which towns are ſituate at the foot of Veſuvius) that they could not, for many days during the eruption, catch a fiſh within two miles of the coaſt, which they had evidently deſerted.

When this lava is cooled ſufficiently, which may not be until ſome months hence, I ſhall be curious to examine whether the centre, or ſolid and compact parts of the lava that ran into the ſea has taken, as it probably may, the priſmatical form of baſalt columns, like many other ancient lavas diſgorged into the water. The exterior of this lava at preſent, like all others, offers to the eye nothing but a confuſed heap of looſe ſcoriæ. The lava over the cathedral, and in other parts of the town, is upwards of forty feet in thickneſs; the general height of the lava, during its whole courſe, is about twelve feet, and in ſome parts not leſs than a mile in breadth. I walked in the few remaining ſtreets of the town, and I went on the top of one of the higheſt houſes that was ſtill ſtanding, although ſurrounded by the lava; I ſaw from thence diſtinctly the whole courſe of the lava that covered the beſt part of the town; the tops of the houſes were juſt viſible here and there in ſome parts, and the timbers within ſtill burning cauſed a bright flame to iſſue out of the ſurface; in other parts, the ſulphur and ſalts exhaled in a white ſmoke from the lava, forming a white or yellow cruſt on the ſcoriæ round the ſpots where it iſſued with the moſt force. Often I heard little exploſions, and ſaw that they blew up like little mines, fragments of the ſcoriæ and aſhes into the air; I ſuppoſe them to have been occaſioned either by rarified air in confined cellars, or perhaps by ſmall portions of gun-powder taking fire, as few in this country are without a gun and ſome little portion of gun-powder in their houſes. As the church feaſts are here uſually attended with fireworks and crackers, a firework-maker of this town had a very great quantity of fireworks ready made for an approaching feaſt, and ſome gun-powder, all of which had been ſhut up in his houſe by the lava, a part of which had even entered one of the rooms; yet he actually ſaved all his fireworks and gun-powder ſome days after, by carrying them ſafely over the hot lava. I ſhould not have been ſo much at my eaſe had I known of this gun-powder, and of ſeveral other barrels that were, at the ſame time, in the cellar of another houſe, incloſed by the lava, and which were afterward brought off on women's heads, little thinking of their danger, over the ſcoriæ of the lava, that was red hot underneath. The heat in the ſtreets of the town, at this time, was ſo great as to raiſe the quickſilver of my thermometer to very near 100 degrees, and cloſe to the hot lava it roſe much higher; but what drove me from this melancholy ſpot was, that one of the robbers with a great pig on his ſhoulders, purſued by the proprietor with a long gun pointed at him, kept dodging round me to ſave himſelf; I bid him throw down the pig and run, which he did; and the proprietor, ſatisfied

fied with having recovered his loſs, acquainted me with my danger, by telling me, that there were now thieves in every houſe that was left ſtanding. I thought it therefore high time to retire, both for my own ſafety, and that I might endeavour to procure from Naples ſome protection for the doubly unfortunate ſufferers of this unhappy town. Accordingly I returned to Naples in my boat, and immediately acquainted this government with what I had juſt ſeen myſelf; in conſequence of which, a body of ſoldiers was ſent directly to their relief by ſea, the road by land having been cut off by the lava. I remarked in my way home, that there was a much greater quantity of the petroleum floating on the ſurface of the ſea, and diffuſing a very ſtrong and offenſive ſmell, than was uſual; for at all times, in calms, patches of this bituminous oil, called here petroleum, are to be ſeen floating on the ſurface of the ſea between Portici and Naples, and particularly oppoſite a village called Pietra Bianca. The minute aſhes continued falling all this day at Naples; the mountain, totally obſcured by them, continued to alarm us with repeated loud exploſions; the ſtreets of this city were this day and the next conſtantly filled with religious and penitential proceſſions, compoſed of all claſſes, and nothing was heard in the midſt of darkneſs but the thunder of the mountain, and *ora pro nobis*. The ſea wind increaſing at times, delivered us from theſe aſhes, which it ſcattered over different parts of the Campagna Felice.

On Wedneſday June 18, the wind having, for a very ſhort ſpace of time, cleared away the thick cloud from the top of Veſuvius, we diſcovered that a great part of its crater, particularly on the weſt ſide oppoſite Naples, had fallen in, which it probably did about four o' clock in the morning of this day, as a violent ſhock of an earthquake was felt at that moment at Reſina, and other parts ſituate at the foot of the volcano. The clouds of ſmoke, mixed with the aſhes which, as I have before remarked, were as fine as Spaniſh ſnuff (ſo much ſo that the impreſſion of a ſeal with my coat of arms would remain diſtinctly marked upon them) were of ſuch a denſity as to appear to have the greateſt difficulty in forcing their paſſage out of the now widely extended mouth of Veſuvius, which certainly, ſince the top fell in, cannot be much ſhort of two miles in circumference. One cloud heaped on another, and ſucceeding one another inceſſantly, formed, in a few hours, ſuch a gigantic and elevated column of the darkeſt hue over the mountain, as ſeemed to threaten Naples with immediate deſtruction, having at one time been bent over the city, and appearing to be much too maſſive and ponderous to remain long ſuſpended in the air; it was, beſides, replete with the ferilli, or volcanic lightning, which was ſtronger than common lightning, juſt as Pliny the younger deſcribes it in one of his letters to Tacitus, when he ſays, *fulgoribus illæ et ſimiles et majores erant.*

Veſuvius was at this time completely covered, as were all the old black lavas, with a thick coat of theſe fine light grey aſhes already fallen, which gave it a cold and horrid appearance; and in compariſon of the above mentioned enormous maſs of clouds, which certainly, however it may contradict our idea of the extenſion of our atmoſphere, roſe many miles above the mountain, it appeared like a mole hill; although, as you know, Sir, the perpendicular height of Veſuvius, from the level of the ſea, is more than three thouſand ſix hundred feet. The Abbé Braccini, as appears in his printed account of the eruption of Mount Veſuvius in 1631, meaſured with a quadrant the elevation of a maſs of clouds of the ſame nature, that was formed over Veſuvius during that great eruption, and found it to exceed thirty miles in height. Dr Scott, in his printed account of this eruption, ſays, that the height of this threatening cloud of ſmoke and aſhes, meaſured (but he does not ſay how) from Naples, was found to be of an elevation of thirty degrees. All I can ſay is, that, to my eye, the diſtance from the crater of Veſuvius to the moſt elevated part of the cloud, appeared to me nearly the ſame as that of the iſland of Caprea from Naples, and which is about twenty

twenty-five miles; but I am well aware of the inaccuracy of ſuch a ſort of meaſurement. At the time of its greateſt elevation, I engaged Signor Gatta, ſucceſſor to the late ingenious Mr Fabris, to make an exact drawing of it, which he did with great ſucceſs; and a copy of that drawing, on a ſmall ſcale, is incloſed, and will, I hope, give you a very good idea of what I have been deſcribing.

I muſt own that, at that moment, I did apprehend Naples to be in ſome danger of being buried under the aſhes of the volcano, juſt as the towns of Herculaneum and Pompeii were in the year 79. The aſhes that fell then at Pompeii were of the ſame fine quality as thoſe from this eruption; having often obſerved, when preſent at the excavations of that ancient city, that the aſhes, which I ſuppoſe to have been mixed with water at the ſame time, had taken the exact impreſſion or mould of whatever they had incloſed; ſo that the compartments of the wood work of the windows and doors of the houſes remained impreſſed on this volcanic tufo, although the wood itſelf had long decayed, and not an atom of it was to be ſeen, except when the wood had been burnt, and then you found the charcoal. Having once been preſent at the diſcovery of a ſkeleton in the great ſtreet of Pompeii, of a perſon who had been ſhut up by the aſhes during the eruption of 79, I engaged the men that were digging to take off the piece of hardened tufo, that covered the head, with great care; and, as in a mould juſt taken off in plaiſter of Paris, we found the impreſſion of the eyes, that were ſhut, of the noſe, mouth, and of every feature perfectly diſtinct. A ſimilar ſpecimen of a mould of this kind, brought from Pompeii, is now in his Sicilian Majeſty's muſeum at Portici; it had been formed over the breaſt of a young woman that had been ſhut up in the volcanic matter; every fold of a thin drapery that covered her breaſt is exactly repreſented in this mould: and in the volcanic tufo that filled the ancient theatre of Herculaneum, the exact mould or impreſſion of the face of a marble buſt is ſtill to be ſeen, the buſt or ſtatue having been long ſince removed. Having obſerved theſe fine aſhes iſſuing in ſuch abundance from Veſuvius, and having the appearance of being damp or wet, as you may perceive by the drawing, that they do not take ſuch beautiful forms and volutes as a fine dry ſmoke uſually does, but appear in harſh and ſtiff little curls, you will not wonder then, that the fate of Herculaneum and Pompeii ſhould have come again ſtrongly into my mind; but fortunately the wind ſprung up freſh from the ſea, and the threatening cloud bent gradually from us over the mountain of Somma, and involved all that part of the Campagna in obſcurity and danger.

To avoid prolixity and repetition, I need only ſay, that the ſtorms of thunder and lightning, attended at times with heavy falls of rain and aſhes, cauſing the moſt deſtructive torrents of water and glutinous mud, mixed with huge ſtones, and trees torn up by the roots, continued more or leſs to afflict the inhabitants on both ſides of the volcano until the 7th of July, when the laſt torrent deſtroyed many hundred acres of cultivated land, between the towns of Torre del Greco, and Torre dell' Annunziata. Some of theſe torrents, as I have been credibly aſſured by eye-witneſſes, both on the ſea ſide and the Somma ſide of the mountain, came down with a horrid ruſhing noiſe; and ſome of them, after having forced their way through the narrow gullies of the mountain, roſe to the height of more than twenty feet, and were near half a mile in extent. The mud of which the torrents were compoſed, being a kind of natural mortar, has completely caſed up, and ruined for the preſent, ſome thouſand acres of rich vineyards; for it ſoon becomes ſo hard, that nothing leſs than a pick axe can break it up; I ſay for the preſent, as I imagine that hereafter the ſoil may be greatly improved by the quantity of ſaline particles, that the aſhes from this eruption evidently contain. A gentleman of the Britiſh factory at Naples, having filled a plate with the aſhes that had fallen on his balcony, during the eruption, and ſowed ſome peas in them, aſſured me, that they came up the third day,

day, and that they continue to grow much faſter than is uſual in the beſt common garden ſoil.

My curioſity, or rather my wiſh to gratify that of our reſpectable ſociety, induced me to go upon Mount Veſuvius, as ſoon as I thought I might do it with any degree of prudence, which was not until the 30th of June, and then it was attended with ſome riſk, as will appear in the courſe of this narrative. The crater of Veſuvius, except at ſhort intervals, had been continually obſcured by the volcanic clouds ever ſince the 16th, and was ſo this day, with frequent flaſhes of lightning playing in thoſe clouds, and attended as uſual with a noiſe like thunder; and the fine aſhes were ſtill falling on Veſuvius, but ſtill more on the mountain of Somma. I went up the uſual way by Reſina, attended by my old Cicerone of the mountain, Bartolomeo Pumo, with whom I have been ſixty-eight times on the higheſt point of Veſuvius. I obſerved in my way through the village of Reſina, that many of the ſtones of the pavement had been looſened, and were deranged by the earthquakes, particularly by that of the 18th, which attended the falling in of the crater of the volcano, and which, as they told me there, had been ſo violent as to throw many people down, and obliged all the inhabitants of Reſina to quit their houſes haſtily, and to which they did not dare return for two days. The leaves of all the vines were burnt by the aſhes that had fallen on them, and many of the vines themſelves were buried under the aſhes, and great branches of the trees that ſupported them had been torn off by their weight. In ſhort, nothing but ruin and deſolation was to be ſeen. The aſhes at the foot of the mountain were about ten or twelve inches thick on the ſurface of the earth, but, in proportion as we aſcended, their thickneſs increaſed to ſeveral feet, I dare ſay not leſs than nine or ten in ſome parts; ſo that the ſurface of the old rugged lavas, that before was almoſt impracticable, was now become a perfect plain, over which we walked with the greateſt eaſe. The aſhes were of a light grey colour, and exceedingly fine, ſo that by the footſteps being marked on them as on ſnow, we learnt that three ſmall parties had been up before us. We ſaw likewiſe the track of a fox, that appeared to have been quite bewildered, to judge from the many turns he had made. Even the traces of lizards, and other little animals, and of inſects, were viſible on theſe fine aſhes. We aſcended to the ſpot from whence the lava of the 15th firſt iſſued, and we followed the courſe of it, which was ſtill very hot, (although covered with ſuch a thick coat of aſhes) quite down to the ſea, at Torre del Greco, which is more than five miles. A pair of boots, to which I had, for the purpoſe, added a new and thick ſole, were burnt through on this expedition. It was not poſſible to get up to the great crater of Veſuvius, nor had any one yet attempted it. The horrid chaſms that exiſt from the ſpot where the late eruption firſt took place, in a ſtraight line for near two miles toward the ſea, cannot be imagined. They formed vallies more than two hundred feet deep, and from half to a mile wide; and where the fountains of fiery matter exiſted during the eruption, are little mountains with deep craters. Ten thouſand men, in as many years, could not, ſurely, make ſuch an alteration on the face of Veſuvius, as has been made by nature in the ſhort ſpace of five hours, Except the exhalations of ſulphureous and vitriolic vapours, which broke out from different ſpots of the line abovementioned, and tinged the ſurface of the aſhes and ſcoriæ, in thoſe parts, with either a deep or pale yellow, with a reddiſh ochre colour, or a bright white, and in ſome parts with a deep green and azure blue (ſo that the whole together had the effect of an iris,) all around us had the appearance of a ſandy deſert. We went on the top of ſeven of the moſt conſiderable of the new-formed mountains, and looked into their craters, which on ſome of them appeared to be little ſhort of half a mile in circumference; and although the exterior perpendicular height of any of them did not exceed two hundred feet, the depth of their inverted cone within was three times as great. It would not have been poſſible for us to

have breathed on theſe mountains, near their craters, if we had not taken the precaution of tying a doubled handkerchief over our mouths and noſtrils; and even with that precaution, we could not reſiſt long, the fumes of the vitriolic acid were ſo exceedingly penetrating, and of ſuch a ſuffocating quality. We found in one a double crater, like two funnels joined together; and in all there was ſome little ſmoke and depoſitions of ſalts and ſulphurs, of the various colours above-mentioned, juſt as is commonly ſeen adhering to the inner walls of the principal crater of Veſuvius.

Two or three days after we had been here, one of the new mouths, into which we had looked, ſuddenly made a great exploſion of ſtones, ſmoke, and aſhes, which would certainly have proved fatal to any one who might unfortunately have been there at the time of the exploſion. We read of a like accident having proved fatal to more than twenty people, who had the curioſity to look into the crater of the Monte Nuovo, near Pozzuoli, a few days after its formation, in the year 1538. The 15th of Auguſt, I ſaw a ſudden exploſion of ſmoke and aſhes, thrown to an extreme height out of the great crater of Veſuvius, that muſt have deſtroyed any one within half a mile of it; and yet on the 19th of July, a party not only viſited that crater, but had deſcended 170 feet within it. While we were on the mountain, two whirlwinds, exactly like thoſe that form waterſpouts at ſea, made their appearance; and one of them that was very near us made a ſtrange ruſhing noiſe, and having taken up a great quantity of the fine aſhes, formed them into an elevated ſpiral column, which, with a whirling motion and great rapidity, was carried toward the mountain of Somma, where it broke and was diſperſed. As there were evident ſigns of an abundance of electricity in the air at this time, I have no doubt of this having been alſo an electrical operation. One of my ſervants, employed in collecting of ſulphur, or ſal ammoniac, which cryſtallizes near the fumaroli, as they are called here (and which are the ſpots from whence the hot vapour iſſues out of the freſh lavas,) found, to his great ſurpriſe, an exceeding cold wind iſſue from a fiſſure, very near the hot fumaroli above-mentioned, upon his leg; I put my hand to the ſpot, and found the ſame; but it did not ſurpriſe me, as, before on Mount Veſuvius, on the mountain of Somma, on Mount Etna, and in the iſland of Iſchia, I had met with, on particular ſpots, the like currents of extreme cold air iſſuing from beneath the ancient lavas, and which, being conſtant to thoſe ſpots, are known by the name of ventoroli. In a vineyard not in the ſame line with the new-formed mountains, juſt deſcribed, but in a right line from them, at the diſtance of little more than a mile from Torre del Greco, are three or four more of theſe new-formed mountains with craters, out of which the lava flowed, and by uniting with the ſtreams that came from the higher mouths, and adding to their heat and fluidity, enabled the whole current to make ſo rapid a progreſs over the unfortunate town, as ſcarcely to allow its inhabitants ſufficient time to eſcape with their lives. The rich vineyards belonging to the Torre del Greco, and which produced the good wine called Lacrima Chriſti, that have been buried, and are totally deſtroyed by this lava, conſiſted as I have been informed, of more than three thouſand acres; but the deſtruction of the vineyards, by the torrents of mud and water, at the foot of the mountain of Somma, is much more extenſive.

I viſited that part of the country alſo a few days after I had been on Veſuvius, not being willing to relate to you any one circumſtance of the late formidable eruption, but what I had reaſon to believe was founded on truth. The firſt ſigns of a torrent that I met with, was near the village of the Madonna dell' Arco, and I had paſſed ſeveral others between that and the town of Ottaiano; the one near Trochia, and two near the town of Somma, were the moſt conſiderable, and not leſs than a quarter of a mile in breadth; and as ſeveral eye-witneſſes aſſured me on the ſpot, were, when they poured down from the moun-

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tain of Somma, from twenty to thirty feet high; it was a liquid glutinous mud, compoſed of ſcoriæ, aſhes, ſtones, (ſome of which of an enormous ſize,) mixed with trees that had been torn up by the roots. Such torrents, as you may well imagine, were irreſiſtible, and carried all before them; houſes, walls, trees, and, as they told me, not leſs than four thouſand ſheep and other cattle, had been ſwept off, by the ſeveral torrents on that ſide of the mountain. At Somma they likewiſe told me, that a team of eight oxen, that were drawing a large timber tree, had been carried off from thence, and never more heard of.

The appearance of theſe torrents, when I ſaw them, was like that of all other torrents in mountainous countries, except that what had been mud was become a perfect cement, on which nothing leſs than a pick-axe could make any impreſſion. The vineyards and cultivated lands were here much more ruined; and the limbs of the trees much more torn by the weight of the aſhes, than thoſe which I have already deſcribed on the ſea ſide of the volcano.

(*To be continued.*)

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY TO THE GLACIERES, IN SAVOY.

WRITTEN IN FORM OF A LETTER TO LADY MARY BLAIR. BY J. B. WEBER.

Ye mountains, whoſe aſpiring tops,
  With ſnows on ſnows, aſcend the ſkies;
And as the everlaſting props
  Of Heaven's high manſions, proudly riſe,
Oft on your hoary heads
I've gather'd in their beds
  The flow'rs that Spring doth blow,
While thunder rock'd the ground,
And torrents ſwell'd the ſound,
  And clouds were ſeen below.

MADAM,

THE Glacieres of Savoy being one of the moſt extraordinary parts of our little globe, I think it not altogether uſeleſs to give your Ladyſhip a ſhort account of a journey undertaken in theſe mountains, by Meſſrs Coxe, Churchill, Weſton, and Weber, from Geneva.

We ſet out from Geneva the 30th of July 1777, in the morning, and ſoon came to Cheſne, a long village, where a bridge divides this little territory from the dukedom of Savoy. A large plain, diverſified with fine cultivated hills, and bordered with high mountains, attracts the wanderer till he arrives at Bonneville, a little town ſeated at the foot of the Mole, an exceeding lofty mountain in the form of a ſugar loaf. There is a large ſtone bridge of five arches built upon the Arve *, near this town, from whence we entered a valley bordered with high rocks, ſhaded with woods.

It opens itſelf, after four miles walk, and forms a very agreeable plain, intermixed with fine fertile riſings, till one arrives at Cluſe, another little town ten miles from Bonneville. There is a large rock near this place, which hangs over the road in a tremendous manner, from whence hiſtorical tradition ſays, the Cluſians defeated a large body of foreign troops, by hurling down ſtones upon them; there are many ſuch inſtances to be met with in the hiſtory of Switzerland.

The road near this place, to the next village, is through a valley, where the Arve flows with great force. The mountains and rocks, on each ſide, are very elevated and romantic. The more we advanced, the more we found the objects diverſified by the different forms and ſtructures of the rocks. A very beautiful caſcade, ruſhing down a ſtupendous mountain, attracted our eyes till we arrived at a village about five o'clock, where we took refreſhment, and then continued our road to Salenche, having exceeding curious rocks on our left, and the Arve on our right. We ſtood amazed at the

* The Arve is a torrent that takes its riſe in the ice mountains, and, after a very rapid winding courſe, of at leaſt 100 miles, diſcharges itſelf into the Rhone, near Geneva. It is a remarkable ſight to ſee theſe two rivers flow together, for half a mile, without mingling; the Arve keeping its grey, and the Rhone its blue colour.

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beautiful caſcade of Arpennaz, which is a torrent falling down a mountain five hundred and fifty furlongs in height, between rocks of a muſcle colour. Art is exhauſted in the luxury of cities, in order to form a little inſignificant fall of water; but here laviſh Nature pours her plenteous ſtreams from the top of her rocks, aſtoniſhing our ſight, far beyond what the hand of art is able to produce. The rocky ſcene at length ſpreading on each ſide, left us in a large oval ſpace, ſurrounded with corn fields, paſture land, and every ſort of verdure; in the heart of which ſtands the town of Salenche, where we lay the firſt night.

The place itſelf, indeed, is but very indifferent, although the capital of that part of Savoy called Faucigny. The Savoyards, of both ſexes, are as healthy, ſtout, and handſome a race of people as can be ſeen, and of the ſtricteſt integrity; but I can by no means recommend their inns, nor adviſe thoſe to travel into this country who cannot put up with ſuch inconveniencies as fleas and bugs in their bed-chamber.

They are not accuſtomed to receive any ſtrangers, but thoſe whom curioſity leads to the valley of Chamougny.

We here took guides and mules to lead us the next morning to the valley of Chamougny.

We rode ſometimes between, and ſometimes over rocks, and often croſſed ſeveral torrents which came running down from the mountain-tops covered with ſnow.

The Arve, in ſome places, ruſhes with impetuoſity into a great depth between lofty rocks, at the bottom of which, the eye is ſometimes recreated with fine green valleys, copes of mountains piled one above the other, and feathered with firs to almoſt the very top, ſeeming to touch the ſkies, and bounded at laſt the vaſt amphitheatre before us.

We began now to get the firſt view of the top of Mount Blanc, clad in a ſheet of frozen ſnow, almoſt too white for the eye to behold.

The aſpect of this amazing mountain is aſtoniſhing, and fills the mind with the ſublimeſt ideas. It is reckoned the higheſt on the ancient continent, being 2391 furlongs and a half in height, above the level of the Mediterranean, according to Mr De Luc's laſt combined method of barometrical and geometrical meaſure.

One of our guides informed us, he had been one of the twelve who, that ſummer, employed fourteen hours in attempting to go up this tremendous mountain, but were obliged to return, not being able to bear the intenſe ſharpneſs of the air, or find any farther practicable road through the ſnow; moſt of them fell ſick at their return.

At two o'clock, we arrived at Chamougny; and though we had been continually on the aſcent from Salenche, yet we found it exceeding warm in the valley, and were ſurprized to ſee ſuch fine fertile lands at the very foot of the Glacieres.

This valley produces all ſorts of fruits, and a delicious white honey, which the bees fetch from the ſalutary flowers of the Alps. The village is but an indifferent place; the inn, however, is good, and the landlady agreeable and polite.

We met here with Mr Bourit (who has publiſhed a deſcription of the Glacieres) and two clergymen from Geneva, of my acquaintance, with whom we went up the Montanvert.

Being provided with guides and proviſion, we proceeded, fourteen in number, to climb this terrible rock about five in the evening, and reached the ſummit, after a fatiguing and dangerous aſcent of three hours and a half.

This rock is quite covered with fir trees, which we found very ſerviceable when the ſtones rolled from under our feet.

Black clouds floated now, big with horror, during our aſcent, and rattling thunder burſted at laſt from the veil of darkneſs which brooded over the plain, and cauſed the mountain top, on which we ſtood, almoſt to tremble. Our fears, however, of having a rainy night were ſoon diſpelled, when we ſaw the weather clear up without much rain, and now we proceeded, with freſh alacrity, on our ſteep aſcent.

The human mind acquires a degree of ſtrength and eaſe in its mental operations, in this pure and ſubtile air: The ſoul, diſcharging the weight of that maſs

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of vapours which hang over the body in the plain, ſeems to participate the purity of the æthereal regions where ſhe now is, and can raiſe itſelf above the tumultuous paſſions of mortals, whoſe habitations, labours, toils, and cares are now left behind.

Our guides perceiving us deſirous of reaching the top, told us we ſhould ſoon come to the *Cheauteau de Montanvert*, which, on our arrival, we found to be a ſhepherd's cavern, made with large ſtones. The entrance into it was ſo low that it was with difficulty we crept in, one after another. The ſight of the ſtupendous ice valley, as ſeen from the top of this mountain, filled our minds with ſuch admiration, as ſufficiently repaid the hardſhip we had undergone.

Having kindled a large fire with the wood that abounds here in great plenty, we took refreſhment, which proved very comfortable. Meanwhile part of the ſmoke paſſed through the chinks of the ſtones, but that which remained was almoſt ſufficient to ſuffocate us; this inconvenience, however, was far more tolerable than the extreme cold of the atmoſphere, which we could not have been able to have endured, eſpecially as the aſcending the mountain was attended with great perſpiration and heat.

Mr Bourit and our ſix guides lay in the open air all night, warming themſelves with fir trees which they kindled; a ſight that affords a pleaſing ſight from our cavern. Mr Bourit favoured us with a French pſalm; the echo of his voice redounding on the neighbouring rocks, had an admirable effect.

Mr Coxe lay upon three large ſtones, on which he ſaid he had reſted as well as on a bed of down.

Meſſrs Churchill and Weſton lay in a large hollow ſtone, and I took my couch on the ground, ſtrewing prickly deal branches under me, in order to avoid the dampneſs of the earth; a large ſharp ſtone ſerved as my pillow. Our guides kept up a large fire during the whole night.

Though tired, nature's reſtorer had but little refreſhed our wearied limbs, when we ſoon prepared ourſelves again for the fatigues of the ſucceeding dawn; and, after having taken each a long ſtaff, with pointed ferules at the end, we deſcended in the valley upon thoſe ſtupendous cliffs of ice, that ſeem to have ſtood there from the foundation of the world, filling up the whole ſpace, for almoſt a mile in breadth, between long parallel chains of mountains, whoſe tops ſhoot up to the heavens in a thouſand broken and uncouth forms, moſt of them hooded with ſnow, and ſome bare in form of pyramids.

As we ſtood contemplating the wonders of theſe icy rocks, we might have eaſily fancied ourſelves wedged in between the vaſt billows of ſome frozen ocean, north of Nova Zembla, where a ſudden congelation taking place, had fixed them for ever immoveable.

A ſtormy ſea, quite frozen, bears, I think, the neareſt reſemblance to this ice ſea: The waves are cut with oblique hollows, which appear to be of a fine blue colour, and murmuring ſtreams of ſnow water run between thoſe terrifying chaſms.

This ſcene, however dreary, exhibits a moſt noble aſſemblage of the vaſt, the wonderful, and wild. To the curious naturaliſt it certainly affords an inexhauſtible fund for ſpeculation.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

ON THE FEMALE CHARACTER.

IT has always appeared to me (ſaid Miranda), that we are to aſcribe the principal faults that degrade, at this moment, the female character, to the ſort of education we receive at our moſt faſhionable ſchools. This blame, however, does by no means reſt with theſe places of inſtruction, but falls more deſervedly upon parents and guardians, whoſe vanity and falſe judgments interpoſe between the true intereſts of the ſcholars, and the perſons to whom they are committed. If the main ſtream be diſcoloured, the rivulets which join it in its courſe will take the ſame complexion. However that may be, nothing is more certain than that we poor females are educated as if we had no ſouls to be ſaved, or old age to be pro-

provided for. To figure away with a fine exterior, and to ſhare the ſtupid admiration of coxcombs with their horſes and their equipages, ſeems to be all that is required of us by our grave inſtructors. When this view is accompliſhed, we are brought forwards in all the mockery of dreſs, for the entertainment of the men, caſed up like Indian idols, or carried out as victims to the altar.

Only that little of our lives is conſulted, which can contribute to the brilliancy of a ball-room, or the decoration of a court; ſo that juſt the prime and middle of our days is called for, the reſt being thrown away like the tops and tails of radiſhes. To accompliſh us in the flouriſhing trade and myſtery of multiplying words without knowledge, to enable us to propagate repetition, and give wings to nonſenſe, we are taught as many languages as our memories can hold, without any enlargement of capacity, or acceſſion of ideas—without any exerciſe of reaſon, or elevation of thought.

Nothing, however, (ſhe continued) gives me ſuch ſerious concern, as to obſerve, in the ſyſtem of modiſh education, the perverſe direction of the noble principle of ſhame, which was given us for the greateſt purpoſes. That tender conſcious ſpirit which was deſigned to be the principal guard of our virtue, and the ſupport of all the great qualities of womankind, is applied to circumſtances and occaſions the moſt frivolous and abſurd. To be hungry, healthy, roſy, and robuſt, are circumſtances of ſhame to a girl of faſhion. To run is rude, to laugh is vulgar, and to play is monſtrous, becauſe it is natural. Ignorance of cards is ſhocking; ignorance of faſhions is abominable; and ignorance of French is heretical. But while they are taught ſhame at theſe exceſſes or deficiences, they can brave the recollection of an uncharitable or unjuſt action; they can tell untruths without flinching; they can read the memoirs of actreſſes without confuſion; they can ogle without a bluſh; and hug themſelves in viſions of rope-ladders, and chaiſes and four, accompliſhed dancing-maſters, and ſentimental ſtay-makers!

Methinks, (continued Miranda) that a truly faſhionable ſchool, might conſiſtently enough advertiſe, to refine and reduce the appetite ſo common in young people educated at ordinary ſchools; to baniſh all diſagreeable redneſs from the cheeks; to correct the errors of nature, in the vulgar propenſity youth have to exerciſe and play; to contract the waiſt, where nature has forgotten to do it; to pinch the foot to a ſizeable diſproportion and beautiful deformity; to comprehend all religious duties within a very ſmall compaſs, and teach ſound morals and virtuous principles at moderate rates.

It is ſurpriſing what transformations are ſometimes formed by this perverſe direction of the principle of ſhame. I remember a very promiſing girl, the daughter of a worthy neighbour, who had learned, under her mother's inſtructions, many uſeful arts and accompliſhments: ſhe could make paſtry and pickles, knew the price and quality of meat, and was a tolerable proficient in carving; ſhe could write legibly, ſpell correctly, and ſpeak her own language purely and gramatically: in ſhort, her mind was ſo vulgariſed, that ſhe knew more of the Bible than of Lord Cheſterfield or Voltaire; and I really once detected her knitting ſtockings for prizes to the Sunday-ſchool girls, whom ſhe often inſtructed herſelf. On the death of her mother, ſhe was ſent by her father to a place of faſhionable education; and, in the courſe of three weeks, roſe to ſuch a pitch of modeſty, as to bluſh at the mention of her former meanneſſes. She is now ſquared and tortured into a very fine married lady; and ſo ſenſibly delicate, that, on paſſing by a butcher's ſhop the other day, ſhe was ſeized with an agony in every joint; and on meeting, by accident, a charity-girl when ſhe was far gone in her pregnancy, ſhe has ever ſince been under the terrible apprehenſion of bringing into the world a child with a pair of knit ſtockings on its legs.

I would not pretend to ſuggeſt any new ſyſtem, in the place of that againſt which I have ſo much declaimed; I would only preſume to recommend a little more of the Chriſtian religion, and a little leſs of faſhionable idolatry. I do

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not deſire, that learning, or politics, or riding aſtride, ſhould ſucceed to this miſchievous culture: I wiſh only to ſee the native ornaments of a woman's mind primarily attended to; I wiſh to ſee her arrayed in all her natural perfections of ſenſibility, ſoftneſs, and grace; and to contemplate, through a curtain of unaffected modeſty, an underſtanding furniſhed with every thing that has a tendency to make the heart good, and the conduct exemplary.

How can I here reſiſt the temptation to quote a paſſage from an admirable writer? to quote whom cannot be pedantry, even in a woman; while not to have read and ſtudied him, is want of taſte in man or woman. It is thus that Dr Hawkſworth ſums up the character of Stella, in his life of Swift: "Beauty, which alone has been the object of univerſal admiration and deſire; which alone has elevated the poſſeſſor from the loweſt to the higheſt ſituation, has given dominion to folly, and armed caprice with the power of life and death, was in Stella only the ornament of intellectual greatneſs; and wit, which has rendered deformity lovely, and conferred honour upon vice, was in her only the decoration of ſuch virtue as, without either wit or beauty, would have compelled affection, eſteem, and reverence."

I am very far from deſiring to level thoſe diſtinctions which cuſtom has eſtabliſhed between the virtues and excellencies of the male and female character. Nature has clearly enough appointed our different offices and deſtinations; and, by the many domeſtic wants and dependencies with which ſhe has encompaſſed us, has circumſcribed the ſphere of our exertions, and our ambition, within the circle of our families and our houſes. When I ſee a woman launching out beyond this natural line of ability, and challenging the rewards of popular talents, I look upon her as a kind of deſerter, or as a ſoldier fighting under foreign banners, whoſe renown is infamy, and whoſe victories are diſgraces.

The expediency of life, and the moral order of the world, demand the obſervance of this natural diſtinction between our duties and capacities; and not only our greateſt pleaſures, but the higheſt concerns of our being, depend upon their ſeparation. I regard the ſocial ſyſtem of the world as a great machine, which requires a regular diſtribution of labour for the uniform courſe of its operation: a deficiency of hands in one part of it, is little remedied by the ſuperfluity of them in another; and ſuch as are out of their place, can only be regarded as ſo much loſs in quality, and incumbrance in quantity.

We ſurely can never reaſonably complain of our unimportance in the ſyſtem, when we conſider ourſelves as charged with the firſt care of the ſpecies, and entruſted with the heirs of immortality, during that important interval, when the ſeeds of virtue or of vice are ſown in their minds. For the execution of ſo high and delicate a truſt, we have a right to every advantage of culture and inſtruction in our youth, which will be neceſſary to correct our judgments, to regulate our deſires, and multiply our innocent pleaſures: but the duties which this paramount object of our lives impoſes upon us, require alſo, that nothing ſhould enter into the ſcheme of our education, that can taint our minds with a reliſh for thoſe attainments and exertions which belong to a different ſphere of action, and another range of obligations.

By keeping theſe objects—I mean the care of infant minds, and the management of our families—conſtantly in our view, we ſhall obtain a rational rule of female education, and a proper eſtimate of female worth. This meaſure will direct us in the cait of our ſtudies, and the choice of our amuſements. It will exclude, as well all the follies of the mode, and the laborious impertinence of faſhionable culture, as the dangerous and diſtorted leſſons of ambition and enterpriſe; while it will let in all thoſe ſenſibilities and graces of the heart and underſtanding, which are of real weight and utility in the tender concerns of a wife or a mother, and are the ornaments of the female character in every ſcene and allotment of life.

From the Looker-On.

CRITICAL REMARKS ON THE POETRY OF THOMSON.

ANY attempt to call forth the beauties of an author, or to illuſtrate the excellence of compoſition, may be a laudable, and perhaps uſeful undertaking; and to ſecond the efforts of thoſe who have aimed at the introduction of elegance, the brilliancy of taſte, and juſtneſs of thought, will be only fulfilling that office which we, as rational beings, ſhould be prompt and eager to perform. There is nothing, perhaps, in the moral theatre, which has reſounded ſo much, and flouriſhed ſo long, as literature and philoſophy; the one an object of extenſive utility, the other a ſubject of exalted refinement. Though judgment and criticiſm have ſo often plucked the faireſt flower from the brows of an author, yet thoſe who have eſcaped its ſevereſt cenſures, and claimed the tribute of applauſe, it ſhould be our duty to peruſe, and our endeavour to exalt.

I am impertinent enough to think, that the ſword of Prince Arthur, comparatively ſpeaking, has not cauſed greater havoc than the ſpleen of Dennis with the united force of Johnſon. The field of literature has been ſo often trod, ſo often contended for, and ſo often ſtrewed with the labours of the indefatigable, the productions of the wit, the compoſitions of the author, and the attempts of the poet, that it affords a ſcene full of curious ſpeculation, and promiſcuous ſlaughter. Long and ſtubborn muſt the conteſt be when judges aſſail in the front, and critics bring up the rear. For my own part, I muſt confeſs I would rather be compoſed, like Edward in the windmill, than eſpouſe either party, or mix in the fray. It is aſtoniſhing to think what weapons are handled, what efforts diſplayed, and what feats atchieved. Partiality, prejudice, ſhallow judgment, and ſpleen, are the goddeſſes which generally hover round the party of the critics, while pedantry, ſelf-conceit, ignorance, and a broken-down genius, encourage the authors with equal fire and impetuoſity. The critics, when defeated, generally make an able retreat; but the authors are knocked down and put to the ſword without mercy. Thoſe, indeed, who have triumphed, generally haſten to the temple of Minerva, and there depoſit the inſtruments of war, as an oblation or ſacrifice for the victory. The one invokes the manes of Longinus, the other the departed ſhade of Gibbon, while it remains in the power of Minerva to reject or accept the preſents of either party.

Of all thoſe who have decked the altar of literature, none have conferred upon it a more brilliant ornament than Thomſon, the author of *The Seaſons*. When our country boaſts of her authors, philoſophers, and poets, ſhe always includes him among the number of her favourites, and careſſes him with the ſame fondneſs and care as ſhe does thoſe of longer acquaintance, or who have ſhared more abundantly of her favours. Though I confeſs myſelf wholly deficient in examining his beauties or detecting his faults, after the efforts of learned and popular critics, yet as I am led to the taſk by an honeſt enthuſiaſm of his merits, I truſt I ſhall be pardoned in any humble attempt to diſplay them.

The age had long been accuſtomed to admire the manly harmony of Milton, and looked with cold indifference at the introduction of a rival, who might excel in melody of numbers, though not in flights of the ſame poetic ſublimity. Thomſon had well ſtudied the turn of that great poet, his variety, his pauſes, and his diction, though he himſelf produced numbers of a different growth, and pauſes of a new diſpoſition. Before, however, we take into conſideration the merits of his verſe, his genius and poetical talent, which form the principal and almoſt ſole ingredient in the compoſition of the poet, ſhould firſt invite our attention. His turn of thought and bent of genius were not calculated to repreſent a hero; a conſultation of divinities, the decrees of fate, the ſubverſion of the rebellious, and the eſtabliſhment of the pious; all which form ſuch ample matter for the fabric of an epic poem. A diſcriminating judgment, a philanthropic philoſophy, and a tranſcendent taſte, were the predominant features of his mind. Though

Though his talents were not framed for the great and arduous compoſition of the drama, the drawing of the many-coloured ſcenes of life, yet he has left the favourite of Nature not far behind him in point of tenderneſs, delicacy, and ſenſibility of ſoul: his characters, the few of them that he has, are drawn with a ſoft and expreſſive pencil; not ſtarting into exuberances, or ambitious of the ſublime, but delineated with exactneſs and mellowed into perfection. He knew very well that rhyme was a fetter to freedom of expreſſion; he therefore wiſely rejected its adoption. Yet his harmony, his elegance of verſe may diſpute the palm with either Cowley or Pope. Though it may appear too high an encomium to give him the preference, yet he is by no means inferior, and ſtands upon a noble equality with both. He choſe a field which few had before trodden, and has ſtarched into thoſe receſſes which few had hitherto the curioſity to explore. The novelty of his ſubject was as agreeable as it was inſtructive. He looked on nature with an eye truly philoſophical. "Enamoured of her beauties," he has deſcribed as he found her. He knew that few excreſcences could be lopped off, and of few deficiencies which might call for the aſſiſtance of art. His delicious harmony in deſcription, well reſembles the eaſe and elegance of each object, and faithfully depictures the blending and variety of nature. His philoſophy is of the pureſt and moſt rational kind. His ideas were not ſhackled by partiality, or cramped by pedantic imitation. The fulneſs of his numbers demonſtrates the warmth with which he conſidered, and the eaſe with which he wrote. He ſeems to have treated nature, if I may be indulged in the compariſon, not only as a miſtreſs who partook of his warmeſt affections, but whom it was his delight to captivate by the ſonnet of love, and ſtrain of panegyric. She has certainly found in him a faithful lover, and an able defender. She has freely opened to him her ſtores of philoſophy, and her poſſeſſions of refinement and taſte, and he has convinced the world what an excellent choice he has made.

Having conſidered him in a more extenſive view, and beſtowing rather the language of panegyric than the admonitions of cool judgment, I ſhall now, as ably as I can, take into a ſmaller compaſs the conſideration of his reſpective Seaſons, and then obſerve, after a more confined ſpeculation, whether he be entitled to that fulneſs of applauſe which it has been the object of this Eſſay to maintain.

The criticiſms on the merit of *The Seaſons* have been various: ſome preferring the Spring, others ſupporting the Summer, ſome the Autumn, and others the Winter, as the beſt finiſhed of all his performances. It is known that he wrote his Winter the firſt, and of courſe it is natural to ſuppoſe, that he beſtowed upon it the greater attention, and poliſhed it with more diligence and care. The gloom of the heavens, the awful ſublimity of wintery ſcenes, the howling of the winds, the wide expanſe of ſnows, the probing ſeverity of the weather, all form matter of unbounded diſcuſſion, and happy deſcription. He has left no part unfiniſhed. The analogy it bears to more moral ſcenes, to human facts, the altered ſtate of nature compared to the reverſe of fortune, and uncertainty of earthly events, are finely deſcribed and maſterly finiſhed. He ſeems to have roamed in the field of Winter, not only as a favourite amuſement, but as a uſeful ſtudy. One feels a preſſing curioſity to perſevere, and a noble ſympathy to engage our feelings. The cruel face of things, the ſevere aſpect of nature, take the ſtrongeſt poſſeſſion of the reader's fancy. His man periſhing in the ſnow, his winter amuſements and philoſophical aſſociates, together with the grandeur of the concluſion, renders this Seaſon the moſt important, and, perhaps, the moſt poetic of any; while every one feels a deſire to read, and an ardour to practiſe the philoſophy and ſound morality it contains.

His Spring, which breathes all that ſoftneſs and ſerenity peculiar to the ſeaſon, he has rendered as delightful and entertaining as any. His flowers, vegetation, the paſſion of the groves, with his reflections upon domeſtic love and hap-

happineſs, are finely conceived and faithfully painted. In ſhort, the whole of this poem will riſe ſuperior to the reſt, in proportion as its ſubject may be more favoured and exalted. It has certainly received ſome of the beſt ſtrokes of the artiſt, and glows with ſome of the richeſt conceptions of the poet.

The oppreſſive heat of Summer, and its effects in various parts, and upon various objects, form a grand and pleaſing ſubject. His thunder-ſtorm, his lake, his group of herds and flocks, his ſolemn grove, and woodland retreats, form beautiful and ſublime paintings. This is the firſt Scaſon in order, where the objects of deſcription are diverſified with an introduction of ſome legendary or imaginary tale; an innovation maſterly vindicated in his ſtory of Celadon and Amelia, Damon and Muſidora; though the main object of the latter is only a ſwain finding his miſtreſs bathing "cloſe by the covert of an hazel copſe." Yet ſo charming is the tale, and ſo well painted the incidents, one might affert that Arcadia could never have boaſted of a fairer nymph, or the Golden Age have produced a happier twain. His colouring of Muſidora is fine to a degree; and I muſt be bold enough to declare, that Praxiteles may envy us a Venus in verſe, though his is ſo immortaliſed in marble. The concluſion of this poem in praiſe of philoſophy keeps pace with its other beauties, and ſerves to convince us the more of the noble ſoul and exalted ideas of its author.

In Autumn, the firſt thing that takes the ſtrongeſt hold upon the fancy is the tale of Palemon and Lavinia. If any objection can be raiſed to this ſtory, it may, perhaps with ſome propriety, be in that part where the diſcovery of her is too ſudden and too artificial. It partakes too much of the poetic trick, calculated, no doubt, to anſwer the deſign, but with as much improbability as there may be of probability in it. Laying this objection aſide, the other parts are ſo exquiſitely told, that I am loth to give it its equal in either of the Seaſons. His fox-hunting and drinking feaſt are replete with facetious humour and deſcription; and the ſportſman will perhaps find himſelf as much indebted to Thomſon, on this ſubject, as to all the proſaic and unmeaning ſongs which are commonly bawled in their praiſe. His Orchard Fruit may vie with the fancied apple that the garden of Heſperides can boaſt. His Panegyric on the Power of Philoſophic Melancholy, is a highly finiſhed and ſublime performance. I truſt I may be pardoned in quoting the following lines among the many excellent ones with which the piece abounds. Compare to the famous paſſage of the ruins of his "Mourning Bride," and Pope to his celebrated "Deſcription of Melancholy in Eloiſa," have neither of them to boaſt of ſuperiority.

Oh hear me then to viſit conſcious ſtreams,
To twilight groves and muſing ſolemn dreams,
To weeping grottos and prophetic glooms,
Where angel-viſions aſſwer the ſilent call.
Tremendous ſweep, or ſeem to ſweep along,
And voices more than human, through the void
Deep ſounding, ſeize th' enthuſiaſtic ear.

His Eulogium upon Nature, which he carries on along with him with ſuch ardour and enthuſiaſm, makes the concluſion of this book in the following rhapſody:

——————From thee begin,
Dwell all on thee, with thee conclude my ſong,
And let me never, never ſtray from thee.

On the whole, I am inclined to believe, that Thomſon is a poet of the firſt eminence; that his manner of thinking was original, his taſte unfailing, and his genius and poetry equally great and beautiful; that he has depoſited upon the altar of Literature a valuable gift, which will ever be read with admiration of his abilities, and gratitude to his memory; and that he will always ſit in the Temple of Fame as a ſtar of permanent ſplendour, whoſe rays will never undergo an eclipſe from modern excellence, or ancient renown. As a writer, we muſt take into conſideration his other poems, his Britannia, Caſtle of Indolence, Liberty, and various miſcellaneous odes. Of theſe, it is neither my deſign or buſineſs to ſpeak; it is ſufficient that they coincide to ſet off and enhance, as moſt beautiful ornaments, his grand and firſt work, which is called *The Seaſons*.

TO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

Sir, Your inſerting of the incloſed Gazette will, I doubt not, prove acceptable to many of your readers, as well as to your humble ſervant,

A. Old Subscriber.

THE LONDON GAZETTE, N° 2398.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

(From Thurſday, November 8. to Monday November 12. 1688.)

Whitehall, Nov. 10.

His Majeſty has received the following Letter from the Lords Archbiſhops and Biſhops of the Kingdom of Scotland:

May it pleaſe your moſt Sacred Majeſty,

We preſume ourſelves, to pay our moſt devout thanks and acclamation to the Sovereign Majeſty of Heaven and Earth, for preſerving your Sacred life and perſon, ſo frequently expoſed to the greateſt hazards, and as often delivered, and You miraculouſly protected, with glory and victory, as defenſor of the Rights and Honour of your Majeſties auguſt Brother, and of thoſe Kingdoms; and that by his merciful conduct, the ragings of the ſea, and malice of unreaſonable men, have been ſtilled and calmed; and your Majeſty, as the darling of Heaven, peaceably ſeated on the throones of your royal anceſtors, whoſe long, illuſtrious, and unparallel'd line, is the greateſt glory of this your ancient kingdom.

We pay our moſt humble gratitude to your Majeſty, for the repeated aſſurances of your royal protection to our National Church, and religion, as the laws have eſtabliſhed them; which are very ſuitable to the gracious countenance, encouragement, and protection, your Majeſty was pleaſed to afford to our Church and order, whilſt we were happy in your preſence amongſt us.

We magnify the Divine mercy in bleſſing your Majeſty with a Son, and us with a Prince, whom we pray Heaven may bleſs and preſerve, to ſway your royal ſcepters after you; and that he may inherit, with your dominions, the illuſtrious and heroick virtues of his auguſt and moſt Serene Parents.

We are amazed to hear of the danger of an invaſion from Holland, which excites our prayers for an univerſal reſignance to all orders of men; that God may yet ſpare his people, preſerve your Royal Perſon, and prevent the effuſion of Chriſtian blood; and to give ſuch ſucceſs to your Majeſties arms, that all who invade your Majeſties juſt and unqueſtioned rights, and diſturb or obſtruct the peace of your realms, may be diſappointed, and cloathed with ſhame, ſo that on your Royal Head the crown may ſtill flouriſh.

As by the grace of God we ſhall preſerve, in ourſelves, a firm and unſhaken loyalty, ſo we ſhall be careful and zealous to promote, in all your ſubjects, an intrepid and dutiful allegiance to your Majeſty, as an eſſential part of their religion, and of the glory of our Holy profeſſion; not doubting, but that God, in his great mercy, who hath ſo often preſerved and delivered your Majeſty, will ſtill preſerve and deliver you, by giving you the hearts of your ſubjects, and the necks of your enemies. So pray we, who, in all humility, are,

May it pleaſe your moſt Sacred Majeſty, your Majeſties moſt humble, moſt faithful, and moſt obedient Subjects and Servants,

(Signed by)

The Lord Archbiſhop of St Andrews.
Lord Archbiſhop of Glaſgow.
Lord Biſhop of Dunblane.
Lord Biſhop of Galloway.
Lord Biſhop of Aberdeen.
Lord Biſhop of Dunkeld.
Lord Biſhop of Brechin.
Lord Biſhop of Orkney.
Lord Biſhop of Murray.
Lord Biſhop of Ross.
Lord Biſhop of Dumblane.
Lord Biſhop of Dunkeld.

Edinburgh,
Nov. 3. 1688.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

PRESERVATION OF GRAIN.

Reſearches on the preſervation of grain and roots in workſhops, magazines, and, above all, on ſhipboard, communicated, in a letter, to the National Convention, by *Antoine Gouan*, National Profeſſor of Botany in the School of Health at Montpelier.

NO perſon is ignorant how much grain, roots, and collections of Natural Hiſtory, are liable to be devoured by inſects, and particularly by weevils, which, by conſuming the internal part, and leaving only the huſk, occaſion frequently the greateſt miſchiefs.

Theſe are conſiderably felt in great magazines, but particularly on ſhip-board, where numerous crews, on long voyages, require very ample ſtore of corn, and and where the dimunition and damage produce often the moſt fatal conſequences.

Theſe inconveniencies, and the difficulty of preſerving theſe articles of the firſt neceſſity, have engaged my attention for many years, and induced me to attempt ſeveral methods of preſerving them from the approach and ravages of theſe inſects. I knew that in certain countries they expoſe their grain to ſmoke and vapour; in others it was placed for ſome time in an oven. I alſo knew that pepper and other aromatics were conſidered as good preſervatives: But that which is eaſy and unexpenſive on a ſmall ſcale, becomes dear and impracticable when applied to a larger. My object was to find means, therefore, which ſhould be at once eaſy, efficient, and œconomical:

"I. By baniſhing the inſects which cauſe this damage to the grain.

"II. By avoiding a weighty expence.

"III. And by exempting the grain from the odour contracted in fumigation, particularly from the oils of a low quality, which are employed for this purpoſe."

In conſequence, in the year 1786 I tried the experiment of placing different roots, &c. ripe and newly gathered in a box, which I had bored for the purpoſe of giving admiſſion to mites and other inſects. At the corners and bottom of the box I placed ſeveral leaves of hartwort, the odour of which I knew was noxious to ſeveral animals. In another I put leaves of horehound, of rue, and of tanſy.—The boxes thus prepared remained for a full year on the ground under my ſhelves.

At the end of that term I found the roots, &c. perfectly ſound, but the odour of the plants more or leſs remained: and fearing that it might communicate itſelf to the outward ſkin, and occaſion a diſguſting taſte, I proceeded to ſubſtitute to the former bitter aromatic herbs, ſuch as the little centaury, wormwood, thyme, mint, ſavory, &c. which are every where found in abundance.

I thus preſerved the grain, &c. for a long time, without renewing the plants. Thoſe which I now preſent to the Convention have been thus preſerved ſince the year 1788.

After this experiment, now made ſeven years ſince, there can be no doubt but that the practice would ſucceed on a much larger ſcale; and as the grain and ſeeds, when gathered ripe and kept from a moiſt air, preſerve for a long time their vegetative faculties, it follows, that they may be thus conveyed in ſafety, and planted with ſucceſs in the moſt diſtant countries, and after the longeſt voyages.

I have thus done my duty as a good citizen, in preſenting to my country the reſult of my reſearches, in a diſcovery valuable in itſelf and uſeful to humanity.

I did not think it right to try the means which ſome perſons uſe to preſerve the corn, by burning it with chalk and cindars, as a trifling circumſtance may alter theſe ſubſtances in ſuch a manner as to damage the grain.

DISTILLATION FROM POTATOES.

POTATOES have been found, by repeated experiments, to yield, by a diſtillation, a vinous ſpirit of a moſt exquiſite quality, ſuperior to the fineſt brandy; and in the quantity of about five quarts, highly rectified, from the quantity of ſeventy pounds weight.

In the proceſs, the loſs of time and expence

pence inſeparable from malt diſtillation are avoided; the potatoes are boiled to a thin pulp, which is diluted with hot water, and ſtrained; the maſs is then fermented with barm for about a fortnight, and then diſtilled in the uſual way.

The ſpirit yielded poſſeſſes a ſtrong flavour and perfume of raſpberries, and is not liable to be ſoiled by what is called the feints coming over the helm, as the very laſt and weakeſt part that comes off the ſtill, is equally ſweet with the firſt. Theſe facts were long ſince aſcertained, to the ſatisfaction of the Bath Society, by Dr Anderſon.

STATE PAPER.

ABSTRACT *of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America.*

THIS treaty conſiſts of twenty-eight articles:

The firſt article eſtabliſhes peace and friendſhip between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States.

In the ſecond, his Majeſty conſents to withdraw all his troops and garriſons from all poſts and places, within the boundary lines, aſſigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. The evacuation is to take place on or before the 1ſt of June 1796.

The third article allows to his Majeſty's ſubjects, and the citizens of the United States, and to the Indians dwelling on either ſide of the ſaid boundary line, freely to paſs and repaſs by land or inland navigation, into the reſpective territories of the two parties. The country within the limits of the Hudſon's Bay Company is excepted. Veſſels belonging to the United States are not to be admitted into the ports of his Majeſty's ſaid territories, nor Britiſh veſſels, from the ſea, into the rivers of the United States, beyond the higheſt ports of entry for foreign veſſels from the ſea. The navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, however, is to be entirely free. Goods and merchandize ſhall be conveyed into the territories of his Britannic Majeſty by American citizens, and into the territories of the United States by Britiſh ſubjects, ſubject to the regulations eſtabliſhed by both parties.

The fourth article relates to the aſcertaining of the extent of the Miſſiſſippi to the northward.

The fifth article alludes to the doubts that have ariſen relative to the river St Croix, and agrees to refer theſe doubts to commiſſioners.

The ſixth article allows Britiſh ſubjects the power of recovering debts due to them, by American citizens, previouſly to the peace; which debts have not been recovered hitherto, on account of ſome legal impediments. The United States agree to make full and complete compenſation to the creditors who have ſuffered by theſe impediments. The amount of the loſſes and damages is to be aſcertained by five commiſſioners——two to be appointed by Great Britain, two by the Preſident of the United States, and one by the other four.

When the five commiſſioners thus appointed ſhall firſt meet, they ſhall, before they proceed to act, reſpectively take the following oath or affirmation, in the preſence of each other, which oath or affirmation being ſo taken, and duly atteſted, ſhall be entered on the record of their proceedings, viz. I, A. B. one of the commiſſioners appointed in purſuance of the ſixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of America, do ſolemnly ſwear, or affirm, that I will honeſtly, diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the beſt of my judgment, according to juſtice and equity, decide all ſuch complaints, as under the ſaid article ſhall be preferred to the ſaid commiſſioners; and that I will forbear to act as a commiſſioner in any caſe in which I may be perſonally intereſted.

Three of the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall conſtitute a board, and ſhall have power to do any act appertaining to the ſaid commiſſion, provided that one of the commiſſioners named on each ſide, and the fifth commiſſioner, ſhall be preſent, and all deciſions ſhall be made by the majority of the voices of the commiſſioners then preſent: eighteen months from the day on which the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall form a board, and be ready to proceed to buſineſs, are aſſigned for receiving complaints and applications; but they are nevertheleſs authorized, in any particular caſes, in which it ſhall appear to them

them to be reaſonable and juſt, to extend the ſaid term of eighteen months for any term not exceeding ſix months after the expiration thereof. The ſaid commiſſioners ſhall firſt meet at Philadelphia, but they ſhall have power to adjourn from place to place as they ſhall ſee cauſe.

The award of the ſaid commiſſioners, or of any three of them as aforeſaid, ſhall in all caſes be final and concluſive.

The ſeventh article allows indemnification, by the Britiſh government, to ſuch of the citizens of the United States as have ſuffered, during the late war, by irregular and illegal captures. The United States alſo agree to indemnify Britiſh ſubjects for irregular and illegal captures taken by American ſhips during the war.

For the purpoſe of aſcertaining the amount of any ſuch loſſes and damages, five commiſſioners ſhall be appointed and authoriſed to act in London, exactly in the manner directed, with reſpect to thoſe mentioned in the preceding article, and after having taken the ſame oath or affirmation (*mutatis mutandis*) the ſame term of eighteen months is alſo aſſigned for the reception of claims, and they are in like manner authoriſed to extend the ſame in particular caſes. They ſhall receive teſtimony, books, papers, and evidence in the ſame latitude, and exerciſe the like diſcretion and powers reſpecting that ſubject; and ſhall decide the claims in queſtion according to the merits of the ſeveral caſes, and to juſtice, equity, and the laws of nations.

The award of the commiſſioners, or any three of them as aforeſaid, ſhall in all caſes be final and concluſive, both as to the juſtice of the claim, and the amount of the ſum to be paid to the claimant; and his Britannic Majeſty undertakes to cauſe the ſame to be paid, to ſuch claimants, in ſpecie, without any deduction; at ſuch place or places, and at ſuch time or times, as ſhall be awarded by the ſame commiſſioners, and on condition of ſuch releaſes or aſſignments, to be given by the ſaid commiſſioners may be directed.

The eighth article refers to the two former, and ſettles the mode of paying the amount of the loſſes.

The ninth article permits the ſubjects of each country to hold lands in either country, and to ſell and deviſe them in the ſame manner as if they were natives.

In the tenth article it is agreed, that in caſe of a war, no money belonging to individuals ſhall be ſequeſtered or confiſcated.

The eleventh article eſtabliſhes a perfect liberty of navigation and commerce between the two countries.

The twelfth article allows the citizens of the United States to carry the produce of the United States to the Weſt Indies, in veſſels of not more than ſeventy tons burthen. The citizens are alſo allowed to carry away the produce of the iſlands to the territories of the United States alone.—This article is to continue in force for two years after the preſent war, when further regulations are to be made.

In the thirteenth article his Britannic Majeſty conſents to admit American veſſels into the Britiſh ports in the Eaſt Indies. This conſent, however, is not to tend to the carrying on of the coaſting trade in the Eaſt Indies.

The citizens of the United States are not to reſide or go into the interior parts of the Eaſt India ſettlements. They are not to export, in time of war, flores or rice from the Eaſt Indies; they may touch at St Helena for refreſhment.

The fourteenth article relates to the liberty of commerce and navigation between the dominions of his Majeſty in Europe, and the territories of the United States of America.

The fifteenth article ſtates, that no higher duties ſhall be paid by the ſhips or merchandize of the one party in the ports of the other, than the duties paid by other nations. No higher duties ſhall be paid upon importation or exportation, than the duties paid on the importation or exportation of ſimilar articles, the produce of other nations.

The ſixteenth article relates to the appointment of conſuls for the protection of trade.

The ſeventeenth article relates to veſſels being captured or detained, on ſuſpicion of having enemy's property on board. Such property alone is to be taken out; and ſuch veſſels are to be permitted to proceed to ſea with the remainder of their cargo.

The eighteenth article decides what articles the term *contraband* can be applied to.

The nineteenth article provides for the ſecurity of the reſpective ſubjects and citizens, and for the preventing of injuries by ſhips of war.

The twentieth article relates to the refuſal of the reſpective parties to receive pirates into any harbours or towns, and to the ſeizure of goods and merchandize taken by pirates.

The twenty-firſt article provides, that the ſubjects and citizens of the two nations

tions ſhall not do any acts of hoſtility againſt each other, and ſhall not accept commiſſions from Foreign States or Princes, to commit hoſtilities.

The twenty-ſecond article prevents acts of repriſal, without due notice.

The twenty-third relates to the treatment of ſhips, officers, and crews, in the reſpective ports of the two powers.

The twenty-fourth article provides, that privateers of nations at enmity with either of the two powers, ſhall not arm their ſhips in the reſpective ports of the two powers, or ſell what they have taken.

The twenty-fifth allows the ſhips of war belonging to the ſaid parties, to carry the ſhips and goods, taken from their enemies, whitherſoever they pleaſe.

In caſe of a war between the two nations, the twenty-ſixth article permits the merchants and others, of each of the two nations, to reſide in the dominions of the other, and to continue their trade.

The twenty-ſeventh article agrees, that the two powers ſhall reſpectively deliver up perſons charged with murder and forgery.

The twenty-eighth, alluding to the preceding articles, ſtates, that the firſt ten articles ſhall be permanent, and that the ſubſequent articles (the twelfth excepted) ſhall be limited in their duration to twelve years. The treaty is to be binding and obligatory as ſoon as it is ratified. The treaty is ſigned GRENVILLE.
JOHN JAY.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Hiſtory of Dahomy, an inland Kingdom of Africa; compiled from authentic Memoirs, with an Introduction and Notes. By Archibald Dalzel, formerly Governor at Whydah, and now at Cape Coaſt Caſtle. 4to. 15s. boards. *J. Evans.*

OF the interior parts of Africa we know but little. That the northern part of the great African continent was once the ſeat of learning and the arts, the hiſtory of ancient Egypt will inform us; and the extenſive commerce of the Carthaginian republic, with its conſequent greatneſs and ſplendor, are well known. It is chiefly owing to the governors of forts, erected on the African coaſt for the protection of trade, that we are indebted for any information regarding the country, and the manner of its inhabitants. Our author was of this number; he reſided many years in the neighbourhood of the country which he deſcribes; and he is a man of a liberal and enlightened mind.

With regard to the government and manners of the Dahomans, our author ſays: "The former is the moſt perfect deſpotiſm that exiſts, perhaps, on the earth. The policy of the country admits of no intermediate degree of ſubordination between king and ſlave, at leaſt in the royal preſence, where the prime miniſter is obliged to proſtrate himſelf with as much abject ſubmiſſion as the meaneſt ſubject. All acknowledge the right of the ſovereign to diſpoſe of their perſons and property at pleaſure. Beyond the precincts of the palace, indeed, miniſters enjoy very eminent privileges.

"The king's ſons, not excepting the heir apparent, have no rank, being obliged to ſalute the miniſters with clapping of hands, in a kneeling attitude: on ſuch occaſions, however, thoſe officers, out of reſpect to the blood royal, haſten to take them by the hand, and raiſe them from ſuch an humble poſture. The king, and all his ſubjects, receive ſtrangers with the moſt remarkable courteſy. Ambaſſadors, from whatever ſtate, are not put to the neceſſity of learning the Dahoman etiquette from the maſter of the ceremonies; every one ſalutes the ſovereign, according to the faſhion practiſed in his own country. Chairs are placed for European governors, or maſters of ſhips, upon which they ſit, covered, till the king makes his appearance, when they make a bow, ſtanding, and uncovered; after which, they reſume their ſeats, and put on their hats. Sometimes the Dahoman monarch has been known to ſhake hands with an European; but this is a very uncommon mark of royal condeſcenſion, and beſtowed only on ſome great favourite.—

"So great is the veneration of the Dahomans for their ſovereign, that their hiſtory produces no inſtance of a depoſition; the doctrine of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance is univerſal among them, and the moſt oppreſſive mandates of the monarch are ſubmitted to without a murmur. The apparent abject humiliation of

the miniſters, on the days of public audience, contributes powerfully to keep the people in ſubjection.

"The king of Dahomy maintains a conſiderable ſtanding army, commanded by an Agaow, or general, with ſeveral other ſubordinate military officers, who muſt hold themſelves in readineſs to take the field upon all occaſions, at the command of the ſovereign.

"The general character of the Dahomans is marked by a mixture of ferocity and politeneſs. The former appears in the treatment of their enemies, and in the celebration of thoſe cuſtoms which have been ſanctioned by the immemorial practice of paſt ages, under the idea of performing a grateful oblation to the deceaſed; the latter they poſſeſs far above all the African nations with whom we have hitherto had any intercourſe: this being the country where ſtrangers are leaſt expoſed to inſults, and where it is eaſy to reſide in ſecurity and tranquillity.

As an inſtance of the ſavage diſpoſition of this people, we quote the following paſſage:

"The perſon to whom the management of this buſineſs had been committed, having neglected to make a proper calculation of his materials, had proceeded far in the work, when he found that there would not be a ſufficient number of ſkulls to adorn the whole palace: he therefore requeſted permiſſion to begin the work anew, that he might, by placing them apart, complete the deſign in a regular manner: but the king would by no means give his conſent to this propoſal, obſerving, "that he ſhould ſoon find a ſufficient quantity of Badagree heads to render the plan perfectly uniform."

"The operators therefore proceeded with the work till the ſkulls were all expended, when the defective part of the walls was meaſured, and a calculation made, by which it appeared that *one hundred and twenty-ſeven* was the number wanted to finiſh this extraordinary embelliſhment. The priſons, in which the wretched captives were confined, were accordingly thrown open, and the requiſite number of devoted victims dragged forth to be ſlaughtered in cold blood for this helliſh purpoſe. Previouſly to their execution, they were informed that the heads brought home by the Agaow had not been found ſufficient to garniſh the palace, and that theirs were required to ſupply the deficiency. This act of barbarity was greatly applauded by all preſent."

The following ſpeech pronounced by Adahoonzou, on hearing what had paſſed in England on the ſubject of the ſlave trade, is remarkable:

"I admire the reaſoning of the white men; but, with all their ſenſe, it does not appear that they have thoroughly ſtudied the nature of the blacks, whoſe diſpoſition differs as much from that of the whites, as their colour. The ſame great Being formed both; and ſince it hath ſeemed convenient for him to diſtinguiſh mankind by oppoſite complexions, it is a fair concluſion to preſume, that there may be as great a diſagreement in the qualities of their minds; there is likewiſe a remarkable difference between the countries which we inhabit. You, Engliſhmen, for inſtance, as I have been informed, are ſurrounded by the ocean, and, by this ſituation, ſeem intended to hold communication with the whole world, which you do by means of your ſhips; whilſt we Dahomans, being placed on a large continent, and hemmed in amidſt a variety of other people of the ſame complexion, but ſpeaking different languages, are obliged, by the ſharpneſs of our ſwords, to defend ourſelves from their incurſions, and puniſh the depredations they make on us. Such conduct in them is productive of inceſſant wars. Your countrymen, therefore, who allege that we go to war for the purpoſe of ſupplying your ſhips with ſlaves, are groſsly miſtaken.

"You think you can work a reformation, as you call it, in the manners of the blacks; but you ought to conſider the diſproportion between the magnitude of the two countries, and then you will ſoon be convinced of the difficulties that muſt be ſurmounted, to change the ſyſtem of ſuch a vaſt country as this. We know you are a brave people, and that you might bring over a great many of the blacks to your opinion, by the points of your bayonets; but to effect this, a great many muſt be put to death, and numerous cruelties muſt be committed, which we do not find to have been the practice of the whites: beſides, that this would militate againſt the very principle which is profeſſed by thoſe who wiſh to bring about a reformation.

"In the name of my anceſtors and myſelf I aver, that no Dahoman ever embarked in war merely for the ſake of procuring wherewithal to purchaſe your commodities. I, who have not been long maſter of this country, have, without thinking of the market, killed many thouſands, and

and I ſhall kill many thouſands more. When policy or juſtice requires that men be put to death, neither ſilk, nor coral, nor brandy, nor cowries, can be accepted as ſubſtitutes for the blood that ought to be ſpilt for example ſake: beſides, if white men chuſe to remain at home, and no longer viſit this country for the ſame purpoſe that has uſually brought them hither, will black men ceaſe to make war? I anſwer, by no means; and if there be no ſhips to receive their captives, what will become of them? I anſwer for you, they will be put to death. Perhaps you may aſk, how will the blacks be furniſhed with guns and powder? I reply by another queſtion; had we not clubs, and bows, and arrows, before we knew white men? Did not you ſee me make *cuſtom* (annual ceremony) for Weebaigah the third king of Dahomy? and did you not obſerve, on the day ſuch ceremony was performing, that I carried a bow in my hand, and a quiver filled with arrows on my back? theſe were the emblems of the times, when, with ſuch weapons, that brave anceſtor fought and conquered all his neighbours. God made war for all the world; and every kingdom, large or ſmall, has practiſed it more or leſs, tho' perhaps in a manner unlike, and upon different principles. Did Weebaigah ſell ſlaves? No; his priſoners were all killed to a man. What elſe could he have done with them? Was he to let them remain in his country, to cut the throats of his ſubjects? This would have been wretched policy, indeed, which, had it been adopted, the Dahoman name would have been long ago extinguiſhed, inſtead of becoming, as it is at this day, the terror of ſurrounding nations. What hurts me moſt is, that ſome of your people have maliciouſly repreſented us in books, which never die, alleging that we ſell our wives and children, for the ſake of procuring a few keggs of brandy. No; we are ſhamefully belied, and I hope you will contradict, from my mouth, the ſcandalous ſtories that have been propagated, and tell poſterity that we have been abuſed. We do, indeed, ſell to the white men a part of our priſoners, and we have a right ſo to do. Are not all priſoners at the diſpoſal of their captors? and are we to blame if we ſend delinquents to a far country? I have been told you do the ſame. If you want no more ſlaves from us, why cannot you be ingenuous, and tell the plain truth, ſaying, that the ſlaves you have already purchaſed are ſufficient for the country for which you bought them; or that the artiſts, who uſed to make fine things, are all dead, without having taught any body to make more; but for a parcel of men with long heads, to ſit down in England, and frame laws for us, and pretend to dictate how we are to live, of whom they know nothing, never having been in a black man's country during the whole courſe of their lives, is to me ſomewhat extraordinary. No doubt they muſt have been biaſſed by the report of ſome one who has had to do with us; who, for want of a due knowledge of the treatment of ſlaves, found that they died on his hands, and that his money was loſt; and ſeeing others thrive by the traffic, he, envious of their good luck, has vilified both black and white traders.

" You have ſeen me kill many men at the *cuſtoms*; and you have often obſerved delinquents at Grigwhee, and others of my provinces, tied, and ſent up to me. I kill them, but do I ever inſiſt on being paid for them? Some heads I order to be placed at my door, others to be ſtrewed about the market place, that people may ſtumble upon them when they little expect ſuch a ſight. This gives a grandeur to my cuſtoms, far beyond the diſplay of fine things which I buy; this makes my enemies fear me, and gives me ſuch a name in the *Buſh* (woods). Beſides, if I ſhould neglect this indiſpenſible duty, would my anceſtors ſuffer me to live? would they not trouble me day and night, and ſay, that I ſent nobody to ſerve them; that I was only ſolicitous about my own name, and forgetful of my anceſtors? White men are not acquainted with theſe circumſtances; but I now tell you, that you may hear, and know, and inform your countrymen, why cuſtoms are made, and will be made, as long as black men continue to poſſeſs their own country: the few that can be ſpared from this neceſſary celebration, we ſell to the white men; and happy, no doubt, are ſuch, when they find themſelves on the path for Grigwhee, to be diſpoſed of to the Europeans: *We ſhall ſtill drink water* (we ſhall ſtill live), ſay they to themſelves; *white men will not kill us; and we may even avoid puniſhment, by ſerving our new maſters with fidelity.*"

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THESE letters do Mr Campbell credit as a man, and as a parent; and, if they be deemed more in number than was absolutely necessary, or now and then open to the charge of being prolix, they altogether form, nevertheless, a valuable and amusing publication. A work like this has, in one respect, an advantage over those books of voyages and travels which are written on the spur of the occasion; for it abounds with matured reflections, and contains the travels of the writer's mind, together with his bodily peregrinations.

Of the Turkish constitution and government, Mr C. says, "The Turkish government is grossly misrepresented. Were our opinions to be directed by the general belief of Europeans, we should suppose that the life and property of every being in that vast empire were irremediably at the mercy of the Grand Seignor; and that, without laws to protect, or any intermediate power whatever to shield them, they were entirely subject to the capricious will of an inexorable tyrant, who, stimulated by cruelty, sharpened by avarice, and unrestrained by any law human or divine, did every thing to oppress his subjects, and carry destruction among mankind. I firmly believe, that, from the combination of ideas arising from those prejudices, there are few Christians who think or hear of the Grand Turk, that do not, by an involuntary act of the mind, instantly think of blood and murder, strangling with bow-strings, and slicing off heads with cimeters.

"As there is no part of your education more near my heart than the eradicating illiberal prejudices from your mind, and fortifying you against their assaults; I find it impossible to refrain from giving you my opinion of the Turkish government, which I have been at some pains to collect, as well from oral information, as from the best authors; and which, though very far from what a generous and universally philanthropic disposition would wish them to have, is very different from that which is generally attributed to them, and unquestionably far more limited in its powers than the governments of several Christian countries I could mention.

"The constitution of that country is laid down expressly in the Koran. The Emperor of Turkey (commonly called the Grand Seignor) is a descendant of Mahomet, who pretended he had the Koran from heaven; and he is as much bound by the institutes of that book as any subject in his realm—is liable to deposition as they to punishment for breach of them, and indeed has been more than once deposed, and the next in succession raised to the throne. Thus far, it is obvious, his power is limited and under controul. But that is not all—it is equally certain that the Turkish government is partly republican; for, though the people at large have no share in the legislation, and are excluded by the Koran from it (which Koran has established and precisely ascertained their rights, privileges, and personal security), yet there is an intermediate power which, when roused to exertion, is stronger than the Emperor's, and stands as a bulwark between the extremes of despotism and them. This body is the Ulama, composed of all the members of the church and the law, superior to any nobility, jealous of their rights and privileges, and partly taken from the people, not by election, but by profession and talents. In this body are comprised the Moulahs, the hereditary and perpetual guardians of the religion and laws of the empire: they derive their authority as much as the Emperor from the Koran, and, when necessary, act with all the firmness resulting from a conviction of that authority; which they often demonstrate by opposing his measures, not only with impunity, but with success. Their persons are sacred; and they can, by means of the unbounded respect in which they are held, rouse the people to arms, and proceed to depose. But, what is much more, the Emperor cannot be deposed without their concurrence."

In his way from Aleppo to Bagdad, the following incident occurred: "One morning," says Mr C. "I was awakened before day-break with a bustle in the caravanfera where we lodged. I conjectured that the Tartar was preparing to get forward, and rose in order to lose no time. I was so far right in my conjectures: the horses were ready, and I came out to mount, and was very much surprised to see several horses before me loaded with something which stood erect from their backs, and which I had barely light to discern were not men. I concluded that they were bales of merchandize packed in a peculiar form, and asked no questions till full day-light disclosed to me that they were

were human creatures tied up in ſacks, and faſtened aſtride on the horſes backs. There was a ſtrange union of horror and oddity in the conception, that ſtruck me at once with a mixed emotion of indignation, pity, and mirth. The former however got the better, and I aſked my ſervant with ſome warth what it meant.—He ſaid, that the ſacks contained ſome young women whom the Tartar bought. "Good God!" ſaid I, "is it poſſible that he can have bought wretched females to treat them with ſo little tenderneſs?" "He has bought them," returned my ſervant, "in the way of traffic, not for pleaſure."

"Suppoſe he has," ſaid I, "ſuppoſe even they were men, not to mention young women, how can he imagine that they will ſurvive this? Tied up and ſweltered in a ſack—faſtened croſs-legs on a horſe, and driven at ſuch an amazing rate (for by this time we had ſet forward, and the other Tartar was whipping the horſes up all the time, and driving them on)—how is it poſſible they can ſurvive? They muſt be ſmothered—they muſt be ſhattered to pieces—they muſt be ſtripped, excoriated, and tortured to death!"

"If I might preſume to adviſe," ſaid he, "I would ſay that you had better make no remarks upon it; it would only get them perhaps worſe treated, and raiſe his anger againſt you."

"To conclude, I took his advice, and kept my mind to myſelf. The unfortunate women were in this manner carried fifty miles, at the end of which their tender-hearted purchaſer diſpoſed of them in ſome way of keeping till his return; when I ſuppoſe they were to be carried back in ſacks aſtride upon horſes, all the way to Aleppo, there to be ſold to the higheſt bidder."

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XCII. *Mrs Gr—y.*

"This wedded ſparke of mine would make a huſband far more conjugal, if he were a ſtateſeman leſs conſequential! At times when I do fondly interpret the language of a looke, to the gaze of admiration on the perſon he did ſweare to love for better and for worſe—he dothe my verie ſoule bechill with ſome exclamation of—"the Gentleman in his eye!"—Now quicklie turning rounde, threatens to "divide the houſe"—with which in wedlocke he endowed me!—Anon he whiſpers in mine ear ſomewhat of "a motion he would make;"—but ſoon alack, cries out, "I've loſt it by the previous queſtion!"—Heaven defende his ſweete wittes, and direct them to one faire point of love or politiques, for, in their divided ſtate, I fear he'll mar them bothe!"

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Thy ſound's mair ſweet than tongue can tell;
Was I like Robie Burns, ſae fell
At poetry,
How fond I'd be the note to ſwell
In praiſe o' thee?

I'd tak my pen, without a fee,
Some bonny lines to write on thee,
Expreſſive o' thy melodie
And pleaſing knells:
For thou, in juſtice, term'd ſhou'd be
The prince o' Bells!

But, ſince fate has not thought my pow,
Worthy ſic favours to beſtow,
That which ſhe's gien, that feeble glow
O' fire poetic,
Shall in thy praiſe do what it dow
Although it ſtick it.

Then hail my beſt, my trueſt frien',
Owre lang tongue tackit, hae you been,
For thy ſweet ſang fair did I grein
This four months paſt;
For mony a doleſu' day I've ſeen
Since you rung laſt.

When firſt this morn I heard thy jow,
It warm'd my breaſt wi ſic a glow,
That tears of joy, I ſolemn vow,
Ran down my cheek:
I bleſt the hand that drew the tow
To let you ſpeak.

And ay as ye jow jow'd an' rang,
Sometimes I whiſtled, ſometimes I ſang!
My ſpirits that for four months lang
Had ta'en the gie,
Lap in a tres-ace on the fang
At ſtrike o' thee.

Aſſiſt, aſſiſt O brither Scribes!
Whas ill-lin'd paunch, and lang lean ſides,
Whas bains hing only bi' their hides
Like ſome ſtarv'd meſſin;
You'll get fat as kye 'mang clover rigge
In time o' Seſſion!

Aſſiſt to hail the chearfu' Spring,
On which our lives an' ſaul do hing;
Your ſorrows to the wind gae fling,
However fell.
Gae redd your ruſty throats, an' ſing
The Quarter Bell!

In whas blyth reign, white ſpraing'd wi' black,
Fills mony wame, cleeds mony back;
Without whilk aid, oh! on a-lack!
There's mony faces,
Wou'd look mair ſtarv'd than ony hack
That ſees Leith Races!

Poets may crack o' Orpheus lute,
Muſicians o' the harp or flute,
I carena' were they a ſtruck mute,
Forever mair;
Even Sangſters tongues I'd gie to boot,
Yours for to ſpare.

In your ain ſteeple for to ring,
In Seſſion morns to chaunt an' ſing;
For thy gleg tongue can play a ſpring
Mair ſweet to me,
Than a the ſounds within the ring
O' melodie!

In

In vacance time, hech when I think
As I gaed to my poor fill'd bink,
Saw ſtan'in there my hair-mould ink,
I fich'd fell fair;
And wiſh'd the morn that thy ſweet clink
I'd hear ance mair.

Laſt Seſſion's cloſe your peal farewell,
Sent thro' my head a doleſu knell,
Ne'er to my heart did paſſing Bell,
Sic ſorrow ſend.
The Lord kens, ſays I to myſelf,
How I ſhall fend!

Four months it gae me ſic a fright,
That till this morn I've neer been right;
It's coſt me mony a waukrife night,
Plannin my leſſon,
How I the ſtorm might weather right
Till a new Seſſion.

An' yet for a the wyles I took,
When I do tak a back-caſt look,
I wonder how, within my buik,
My ſaul kept place!
When poverty, thro' ilka nook,
Star'd in my face!

It well is kent few o' our coat,
Can, for a fair fit, hain a groat;
It's in our lives a weary bloat,
Spills mony page,
That elſe might ſhine frae ſpeck or ſpot,
To guide auld age.

For ay as ye ring on, and jow,
We tak our drappie, and our chow!
And never ance do faſh our pow
'Bout what may happen,
Till poverty, that worriekow,
Deny's a chappin!

It's then that we begin to think,
When wanting caſh, and wanting drink,
Wha's ſauls ſae teugh as wadna ſink
In ſic a caſe!
Ay it gares ane baith bleer an' blink,
Wi' a lang face!

As lang as ane has caſh in ſtore,
He baldly fronts the alewife's door;
But when that he begins to ſcore,
Caſh nae mair riſe,
He looks nae as he did before,
Nor yet the wife!

But thou my dautit ſonſy Bell,
O! what I'd ſay, I ken myſel',
But words they winna, canna tell,
Ae haff the joys
That my haff-crackit breaſt do ſwell.
At thy ſweet noiſe!

Noiſe! did I ſay, no troth I'm doitet!
Elſe ſure my pen wou'd not have writ it,
How frae my tongue cou'd ere the like o't
Eſcape my lip?
Harmonic ſound! rocks be delightit,
And mountains ſkip!

Welcome, thrice welcome to my ear,
In tranſports I thy ſound do hear:
My wazen now, I doubt nor fear,
Shall be well ſeaſon't,
Wi plenty o' the beſt o' chear,
For faith it's gyſon't!

Troth it's nae wonder, four months paſt,
It's threat'ned oft the girds to caſt.
Aft hae I gane baith eaſt and waſt,
For a wi drapie,
That frae the flour it might be waſh't,
An' keep it ſappy!

But thy ſweet ſound ſets a' to right,
I'll drink your welcome this ſame night,
An' wame an' wazen baith mak tight!
Away gae care,
Ye ſhanna gie me ſic a fright
This four months mair!

Thy tincle, tinc, frae auld St Giles',
Decks mony face wi pleaſing ſmiles:
At thy ſweet note the Lawyer's toils
Are quickly ſet,
Eager to catch, wi artiefs wyls,
Fiſh for their net!

There, Summons, Horning, Caption, Charging,
'Gainſt Replies, Duplies, war is waging!
While Anſwers is the whole engaging,
In paper ſtrife;
An' each in turn 'neath quirk is hedgin'
As for their life!

Sweet ſport it is, how blyth I bee,
My heart's as light 'y as a flie.
There's ſomething in thy melodie
That winna name!
But brother Scribes that's poor, like me,
Can tak it hame!—

Farewe'll ſweet Cymbal, I maun ca' thee,
I's a my life wiſh fair may fa' thee:
May ay ſome cany, good ſauls dra' thee,
Se's ne'er to crack;
But ay ring ſound, till time an' a' be
Gane to wrack!

SONNET TO THE BAT.

BY MRS RADCLIFFE *.

O! Fly with me through diſtant air,
To iſles that gem the weſtern deep!
For laughing Summer revels there,
And hangs her wreath on ev'ry ſteep.

As through the green tranſparent ſea,
Light floating on its waves we go,
The nymphs ſhall gayly welcome me,
Far in the coral caves below.

For oft upon their margin ſands,
When Twilight leads the freſh'ning Hours,
I come with all my jocund bands,
To charm them from their ſea-green bow'rs.

And well they love our ſports to view,
And on the ocean's breaſt to lave;
And oft as we the dance renew,
They call up muſic from the wave.

* From her Romance of the Foreſt.

Swift

Swift hie we to that ſplendid clime,
Where gay Jamaica ſpreads her ſcene,
Lifts the blue mountains, wild, ſublime!
And ſmooths her vales of vivid green.

Where throned high, in pomp of ſhade,
The pow'r of Vegetation reigns,
Expanding wide, o'er hill and glade,
Shrubs of all growth, fruit of all ſtains.

She ſteal's the ſunbeam's fervid glow
To paint her flow'rs of mingling hue,
And on the grape the purple throw,
Breaking from verdant leaves to view.

There, myrtle bow'rs and citron grove
O'er canopy our airy dance;
And there the ſea-breeze loves to rove,
Where trembles Day's departing glance.

And when the falſe Moon ſteals away,
Or ere the charming Morn doth riſe,
Oft, fearleſs, we our gambols play,
By the fireworm's radient eyes;

And ſeek the honey'd reeds that ſwell
In tufted plumes of ſilver white;
Or pierce the cocoa's milky cell,
To ſip the nectar of delight.

And when the ſhaking thunders roll,
And lightnings ſtrike athwart the gloom,
We ſhelter in the cedar's bole,
And revel 'mid the rich perfume.

But chief we love beneath the palm,
Or verdant plantain's ſpreading leaf,
To hear upon the midnight calm,
Sweet Philomela pour her grief.

To mortal ſprite ſuch dulcet ſound
Such bliſsful hours were never known!
O! fly with me my airy round,
And I will make them all thine own!

ODE TO A HANDSOME WIDOW.

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

SEE yonder cloud, that mopes with mournful ſhade,
Black! black, as though it never would be bright!
Sol, like a bridegroom comes, a jovial blade,
Claſps her with warmth, and lo, her darkneſs, Light!
The dreſs of Cloud ſoon alters! for, behold,
Her gloomy ſables change to pink and gold!

Daughter of ſorrow, thus perchance 'twill be,
If I miſtake not Nature, ſoon with thee.

Pale as the pale rain-loaded lily's look,
And languid as the willow o'er the brook,
Exalt once more that drooping form to Joy;
Too long the lute of Woe, with dying ſound,
And melting lullaby thine eye hath drown'd;
The trump of Rapture ſhould his voice employ;
The ſprightly Fiddle rouſe his ſiſter Dance,
And bid thy cold heart glow with Love' romance.

Thy lifted eyes too eloquently mourn,
Deep-ſwimming in the ſilent fount of tears!
And then thy voice ſo muſically torn,
Accuſing Fate's too cruel, cruel ſheers,
Wakes all the ſoft emotions of my heart,
That ſympathiſing, fain would mirth impart.

But grief for Spouſes laſts not Ladies long;
Yet very poignant!——yes, though ſhort, 'tis ſtrong,
When firſt the beſt of huſbands breathes his laſt:
And if his all he left them!—what a ſtorm
Of ſighs and tears their beauty to deform?
Grief ſeems as ever he would ride the blaſt.

Yet ſoon, 'tis ſaid, the winds of Woe are ſtill;
And tears, from torrents, ſink a prattling rill.

Think what a pair of ſparkling eyes are thine,
And do not drown their Cupids in the brine:
And think too on thy pretty dimpled cheek—
Think of thy flaxen hair, whoſe beauties flow
In broad luxuriance o'er thy breaſt of ſnow;
And think too of that ſoft and poliſh'd neck.

Think of thy lips, that kiſſes can impart,
So ready from their ruby beds to ſtart?

Thus ſpeak thoſe lips, "We will be kiſs'd again."
And in the ſame ſweet faſcinating ſtrain,
Thy poliſh'd boſom ſays, "I will be preſs'd;"
And then thy cheek, the loveliſt of our Iſle,
Exclaims, "I will reſume the cheerful ſmile,"
"My bloom ſhall make ſome future lover bleſt."

O liſten to thy locks from faſhion hurl'd—
"We will look chriſtian-like—we will be curl'd;
"We will not imitate a cow's ſtrait tail:"
And then thy all ſubduing taper waiſt,
So full of rich deſires, and then ſo chaſte,
While others are ſo marvellouſly frail—

"I will be claſp'd by ſome ſmart ſwain, I ſay,
"Not, like a cabbage-ſtalk, be flung away."

Thy heart too ſpeaks! "Tho' now, alas! forlorn,
"There ſeems no reaſon for eternal ſighing:
"Owl like, a little let me mope and mourn,
But not be ever ſwelling, groaning, dying."

Hark! from thy hand, which thou doſt wretched wring—
"Give me, (a finger cries) another ring"
Oh! canſt thou hear it on ſuch wiſhes dwell,
And not indulge me with the bagatelle?

Daughter of Grief, then hamper not thy charms,
Who, really grown rebellious, pant for arms;
Give way then to the roving mutineers—
And ſhouldſt thou ſay, "Lord! who will take 'em in?"
Truſt me, I'll entertain 'em, ev'ry ſkin—
My boſom's open to the pretty Dears.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Affairs at Paris, have been for ſome time very important and intereſting; they are fully canvaſſed in the Convention, we ſhall therefore endeavour to detail them as briefly and as accurately as poſſible under this head.

Oct. 1. The diſcuſſion of the propoſal of the Committee of public ſafety to annex the Netherlands to France was continued and finally decreed.

This union includes all Auſtrian Flanders, Hainault, and Brabant, and after a particular ſpecification of thoſe countries, and of the country of Liege, the fourth article of the decree runs thus—"In like manner are united to the French territory, all other countries on this ſide of the Rhine, which were, before the preſent war, ſubject to the domination of Auſtria, as well as thoſe which have been ſecured to the French republic by the treaty concluded at the Hague, on the 27th of Floreal laſt, between her plenipotentiaries and thoſe of the republic of the United Provinces; which treaty is not affected by any of the diſpoſitions of the preſent decree."

3. Danou, in the name of the Committee of public ſafety, preſented a report upon the rebellious actions of the leaders of the ſections of Paris.

All the arrets of the ſections were annulled; and the commanders of the armed force were directed not to obey them. No reſearches or preſcriptions to be made againſt thoſe who have been miſled by the factious, if they return to their duty. The decree propoſed by the Committee was paſſed.

The Convention declared themſelves to be in a ſtate of permanence.

Colombel invited the Convention to confirm the arret adopted by the Committees. The ſubſtance of the arret was, that the Deputies charged with the direction of the armed force ſhould ſecure the electors aſſembled in the place of meeting of the Primary Aſſembly of the Theatre Francais, who have refuſed to obey the law relative to the ſhutting up of the Primary and Electoral Aſſemblies.—(Loud plaudits).—The Convention approved of this arret.

Two in the morning.

Colombel appeared again in the tribune. —"The Electorical Body did not wait for the execution of your decree to ſeparate. They preferred retreat to the danger of reſiſting the National authority; but your Committees will not be leſs firm in their duty. They will employ all means neceſſary to the execution of the laws.

4. The Convention had ſummoned, for their guard, the men who had been diſarmed, as being accomplices of the days of Germinal and Prairial. Arms had been diſtributed to them, and they had been divided into battalions, and placed on the terrace oppoſite the palace of the Thuilleries. This morning cartridges had been diſtributed to them. A deputation from them preſented the following addreſs to the Convention: The patriots of 1789 to the Convention.—"We come to congratulate you on having once more ſaved liberty, by conveking around you the patriots of 1789." The preſident congratulated the petitioners.

5. The debates of the Convention were, for a time, interrupted by the diſcharge of cannon in the direction of the Rue St Niciaiſe.

Merlin of Douai informed the Convention, that the attack which had taken place was the reſult of the blackeſt treachery. Several individuals, one of whom carried a flag, went to the grenadiers who had been appointed to guard the Committee of general ſecurity, and, laying down their arms, *fraternized* with them. At that moment the grenadiers were fired upon, and ſeveral of them were wounded. They then returned the fire, and the action began.

6. Barras announced, that the ſection Lepelletier had ſurrendered: that the ſection of Brutus, after loſing one piece of cannon, had followed their example; and that the good citizens had promiſed to diſcover their leaders.

At midnight, Merlin of Douai made a report on the ſtate of Paris, in which he obſerved that ſeveral ſections had had the audacity, the evening before, to declare themſelves in a ſtate of inſurrection againſt the government, and to avow their reſolutions to deſtroy the national repreſentation. The repreſentatives charged with the direction of the armed force had, he ſaid, diſplayed the utmoſt zeal, but ſome of the Generals had neglected to ſecond that zeal; and by their torpor, had inſpired the government with ſerious alarms. He then proceeded to trace the progreſs of the revolt; from which it appears that, at one time the ſections were maſters of the

national treasury, and had their plan been combined with prudence, they could scarcely have failed to succeed. In the Rue de la Convention, three and twenty republicans fell at two discharges of musquetry from the insurgents. This happened on the 5th. The action then became general, and the troops, after a severe conflict of two hours, prevailed.

7. Letourneur de la Manche mounted the tribune, and said, "At the time that the brave defenders of liberty triumphed in this tribune over the attempts of the royalists, the republican troops defeated Charette, the infamous chief, upon whom the enemies of the republic founded their dearest hopes. The committees had long employed their activity with regard to this point; measures had been taken, which already shew some effect. In another expedition the republican army marched to Belleville, where the head-quarters of Charette were; at their approach the enemy fled in great confusion; and would have been pursued, if the republican troops had not been without ammunition. The proud chief Charette took refuge in a wood before a handful of republicans. The English, informed of the defeat of Charette, had quitted their station, and certainly would not again attempt to execute the descent which they had planned.

Louvet, in the name of the Committees, presented a proclamation to be addressed to Frenchmen, on the recent events, which was adopted and decreed to be sent to the departments and armies by extraordinary couriers. In strong language it accuses the bodies of the sections of royalism, and of intrigues to kindle up a civil war in Paris. The following are some of the most prominent passages:

"Frenchmen—One of the most extensive conspiracies, to be recorded in the annals of the French revolution, was on the the point of breaking out. For a long time the royalists had been arranging their plot; incendiary libels, corrupt manœuvres, all the means of stock-jobbing, and artificial scarcity, had been employed. On the day of the 12th, they were incessantly engaged in publishing horrible proclamations: they loudly called for civil war: they took up arms in order to carry it on, and even fixed the hour at which they intended to commence it. Summoned to lay down their arms and obey the laws, they resisted. They created an army, named Generals, and prepared to renew the dreadful day of the 31st of May. Their paricidal bands were seen to approach in six different sections. They marched almost 30,000 strong, they came from all quarters to surround the representatives of the people at the place of their sittings. A hope was yet cherished that they would stop on the bank of the precipice. The defenders of the Convention had express orders to disregard all commotions, and by all means avoid, at whatever price, any effusion of the blood of the citizens; but perfidious foreigners and ferocious emigrants, with their worthless accomplices, were desirous to compleat their crimes. They commenced with the basest treason. The perfidious troop approached, they lowered their muskets, lifted their hats, presented the colours of their battalion, and uttered expressions of fraternity; and, at the moment when the chief of the section was proceeding to embrace the commandant of the police, the insurgents made two discharges of musquetry on the soldiers of liberty, and killed twenty-three warriors. An engagement immediately took place in several quarters.—Frenchmen! Between the conquerors of Fleurus, of the 14th of July, and of the 10th of August on one side, and the satellites of Louis XVIII. on the other, the engagement could not be long; and the avenging cannon, whose noise still vibrates, will teach the brother of the last of our tyrants, stationed near the Abbey of Bourgneuf, that he in vain expects any effects from those movements so long prepared, and that the only passage, which, in his vain hope, he saw open to the gates of the Convention, is now shut for ever.—Frenchmen! the National Convention will preserve for you the precious deposit of your new laws; they watch over your dearest interests: they recommend to you the oblivion of animosities, but vigilance with respect to the malevolent; they invite you to tranquillity and union."

Chenier.—"It is necessary that the Convention should consolidate the victory of yesterday over royalism; but we cannot consolidate it except by measures at once wise and rigorous, and so digested, as that they may not go beyond the end which they have in view.

Merlin proposed declaring, that the grenadiers of the Convention, the troops in camp in the neighbourhood of Paris, the cannoneers, the legions of police, the veteran invalids, the citizens who had voluntarily taken up arms on the days of the 13th and 14th, to defend that Na-

tional repreſentation, and the Generals, had deſerved well of their country.—Decreed.

Dalaunay d'Angers denounced a new manœuvre of the royaliſts, in order to prevent the abuſes of which, he propoſed the following decree:—I. There ſhall be formed to-morrow three military councils, conformably to the law of the ſecond complementary day of the third year, in order to try the authors and principal inſtigators of the conſpiracy and rebellion which broke out on the 12th, 13th and 14th Vendemiaire.—II. The individuals compoſing the ſtaff of the conſpirators, the commanders in chief of one or ſeveral columns, who marched in Paris againſt the national repreſentation, commenced the action of the 13th, and fired on the troops of the republic, or the citizens armed in its defence, ſhall be puniſhed with death, conformably to the third article of the law of 30th Prairial.—Theſe councils ſhall finiſh their functions ten days after their creation. They ſhall then tranſmit their papers to the regiſter of the criminal tribunal of the department of the Seine.

9. Barras, commandant general of the forces united in Paris, and of the 17th military diviſion, aſcended the tribune. "Paris," ſaid he, "is at preſent perfectly tranquil, and ſubmiſſive to the laws. Your committees have diſarmed the ſections Lepelletier and Theatre Francois, together with the grenadiers and chaſſeurs of the other ſections. I have, in conformity to your decrees, organized the three military councils, which will proceed to buſineſs to-morrow morning. On a report from the committee of legiſlation, the Convention decreed:—I. The Electors are prohibited from conforming to mandates that may be directed to them by the primary aſſemblies, and which may contravene the diſpoſitions of the laws of 4th and 13th of Fructidor laſt, ſanctioned by the people.

10. Andouin moved that the victory obtained by the Convention ſhould not be foiled by the bitter fruits of diſſention and diſcord. He thought, that while the ringleaders of the conſpiracy were to receive the puniſhment due to their crimes, thoſe who had been miſled ſhould have the indulgence their weakneſs called for, every ſpirit of retaliation ſhould be put a ſtop to.—Applauſes.

12. Legendre.—I am aſtoniſhed at the impunity in which Barrere, the vileſt accomplice of tyranny, is left. It is time that he ſhould be tried, conformably to your decree; and I wiſh to know of the committees, why that decree has not been executed? I move for an immediate report on that head. It was decreed, that Barrere ſhould be tranſported without further delay. The other propoſitions of Legendre were referred to the Committees.

15. Delaunay, in the name of the Committees of general ſafety, made a report on the conſpiracy of the 13th. He announced, that papers found at the houſe of an old ſecretary of the council, threw the greateſt light upon the conſpiracy, the principal inſtruments of which were the conſtitutionaliſts of 1791. They would have given to France a King under the title of perpetual mayor of Paris; but, in a ſhort time, they would have diſcloſed their views, and have openly proclaimed a monarch. Among the papers read by Delaunay were a great number of letters written by a ſecret committee at Baſle, directing the proceedings of a counter revolution. "On the 13th Vendemiare," ſaid he, "the Convention was to have fallen, and the republic along with it. A fourth Aſſembly was to have been created, and would have found its level in propoſing a King." Another letter from the ſecret committee at Baſle, dated the 22d Fructidor, announces a quantity of ſongs which the writer ſtates to be the ſort of compoſition beſt adapted to produce an effect among the French people. "I ſend you," ſays he, "a certain quantity till the others are got ready, diſtribute them with profuſion in Paris, and among the army there." Another of the 19th contains theſe words: "The rejection of the two-thirds appears general. Paris continues firm—all is gained." In another of the 22d, from the ſame committee, are theſe words: "All is well. The ſections muſt ſtrike a blow at the heads. Thoſe heads once diſplayed at Paris, the example will be followed in the departments." In another it was ſaid: "ſuch are conſtitutionaliſts of 1791, who move heaven and earth, in order again to come forward in the ſcene—we ſhall ſee fine doings." The moment is not yet come to tell every thing, but the time will arrive when you will know the extent of that conſpiracy which you have eſcaped. At the concluſion of this report, Delaunay propoſed to decree, that the perſon named Lemaitre, with whom the papers had been found, ſhould be carried, along with his accomplices, before one of the military committees.—Decreed.

Tallien

Tallien—"I demand not only the inſertion of the report, but of all the letters found with the conſpirators. It is important that they ſhould be read by all Frenchmen. The French people ought to know the whole of that conſpiracy, which two months ſince I denounced at the bar of the Convention. I denounced that conſpiracy; I ſhewed the dangers of the country; but I confeſs that I was wrong in not naming thoſe whom the citizens of Paris took under their ſpecial protection. Yes, I reproach myſelf for not having made known thoſe men, who, while they were deeply concerned in conſpiracy, accuſed you with having maſſacred the French people on the 13th Vendemiare, for they called that day a maſſacre." Barras exclaimed—"We muſt know thoſe who are not friends to the republic."—"Yes—Yes"—exclaimed all the members riſing.—"They are the ſame men," ſaid Tallien, "who at preſent renew the diſturbances—I know them—I know their names."—"Name—name them," cried ſeveral of the members. "Well," continued Tallien, "I propoſe to the Convention this moment to form a council general."—"Yes—yes,"—cried they.—The propoſition was decreed, and the preſident requeſted the citizens to withdraw.

16. Legendre communicated the reſult of the proceedings of the ſecret committee; and, by the ſuſpicions which he artfully caſt upon Lanjuinais, Henri Larivière, and Leſage of Eure and Loire, it is pretty clear that the prevailing party mean to renew the ſyſtem of terror, by ridding themſelves of all their enemies. Aubry, Ravere, and Saladin, were alſo denounced by Louvet, and the two laſt ordered to be arreſted.

17. Vernier, in the name of the committee of finances, made a report on the gradual reimburſement of aſſignats, to be ſupplied by metallic ſpecie. The reporter, after having proved by the immenſity of the pledge of the aſſignats, augmented by the national property in Belgium, how very ill-founded the miſtruſt of certain citizens is, propoſed the following decree:

I. The fabrication of paper money ſhall ceaſe as ſoon as the national property ſhall have been eſtimated, provided the extraordinary expences can be liquidated by other means.—II. The aſſignats in circulation ſhall be replaced by metallic monies.—III. As ſoon as the national property ſhall have been valued, the plates of the aſſignats ſhall be broken. An inventory of theſe plates ſhall be immediately made out.—IV. The national property ſhall be immediately valued by the holder of the pledges in each department. Their eſtimation ſhall be taken according to the mortgage code, and in proportion to the price in ſpecie in 1790.—V. Conformably to the above eſtimation, a milliard of property ſhall be preſerved for the defenders of the country.—VI. The ſales of national property ſhall continue conformably to the laws promulgated on that head, and the aſſignats, as they come in, ſhall be burned.—VII. The fabrication of metallic ſpecie ſhall be forwarded by all poſſible means. The government committees are authorized to remove every obſtacle that may preſent itſelf.

In a diſcuſſion of the police, relative to corn, on a motion of Geneſtieux, who aſſerted there are in Paris proviſions for two years; a decree was paſſed that the Committees may examine who the culpable are, and that the violations of the laws on jobbing and foreſtalling may be puniſhed.

Adjutant-General Menage appeared at the bar to declare the acceptance of the weſtern army to the conſtitution and the decrees. He ſtated the reaſons of the delay, which were, that the different corps of that army was diſtributed over a vaſt extent of territory. In the name of his brethren in arms he entered the hall, and received the fraternal embrace, amid the loudeſt applauſes. Tallien—"I take this opportunity to announce to the Convention, that the brave ſoldier who has juſt entered the hall is the one who, with 200 of his comrades, obtained poſſeſſion of Fort Penthievre, and cut in pieces the emigrants by whom it was defended. To his courage is in a great meaſure owing the victory of Quiberon. I demand that the Convention, by a decree, beſtow on him, as a token of its gratitude, a complete ſet of armour." Decreed.

Letourneur—"Since the 15th Vendemiare, the enemies of the public weal have circulated a rumour, that we have been beaten in Italy, and on the Rhine. To prove the falſehood of theſe reports, I have only to read the correſpondences of the repreſentatives ſtationed with the armies. They are as follow: "the repreſentative Jonbert writes from Manheim, in a letter dated (October 6th,) that the enemy took advantage of a fog to try a ſortie from Mentz, and took poſſeſſion of Koſtheim, a village in the vicinity. At day-break, however, the diviſion of Championnet charged the Auſtrians, and carried the village. The enemy left 300 dead on the

the ſpot. The repreſentative Real tranſmits details of ſeveral affairs of poſts, in which the armies of the Alps and Italy have conſtantly obtained ſignal advantage.

20. The director of the fabrication of aſſignats wrote to the Convention, that ſeventy millions of aſſignats would be burnt that day.

22. Vernier, in the name of the Committee of finances, propoſed meaſures in order to prevent ſtock-jobbing.

Daunou preſented the form of a decree to regulate the formation and inſtallation of the legiſlative body.

The following articles were decreed: The 167 members of the council of elders ſhall be choſen by lot, from among the 500 deputies, ex-members of the National Convention, who ſhall have completed their fortieth year, and be either married or widowers. The 83 members of the remaining third, who are to be members of the ſame council, ſhall be choſen in a ſimilar manner. The application of the members of both councils, to the different departments of the republic, ſhall be made by each council reſpectively, on the 1ſt of Nivoſe (Dec. 22).

The propoſition of Bentabole was rejected. The members choſen for the commiſſion are Tallien, Pons-de-Verdun, Florent Guyot, Dubois Crance, and Roux de la Marne. They were ordered to meet to-morrow to make their report.

23. Thibaudeau.—"The thick cloud in which we are enveloped muſt be diſperſed—terror has again taken her ſeat among us, and ſhe muſt be overthrown before the concluſion of this ſitting. I denounce Tallien, who wiſhes to compaſs the deſtruction of thoſe of his colleagues, who have been nominated for more departments than himſelf. I accuſe him of having put himſelf at the head of the Mountain to ſerve his own ambitious purpoſes. I accuſe him of having eſtabliſhed the commiſſion of five, merely to put a ſtop to the elections, and delay the conſtitution."

Here the Convention ſwore that the Conſtitution ſhould not be delayed beyond 5th Brumaire, October 27.

Daunou announced a victory by ſea. A diviſion of the Rochfort ſquadron had captured an Engliſh convoy from Jamaica. The prizes conſiſted of 18 large ſhips, from 300 to 500 tons, richly laden, and eſtimated at upwards of 200 millions of livres. On board one of theſe veſſels, a Valet de Chambre belonging to Artois, had been taken.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE arrival of reinforcements at La Vendee to the army of General Hoche, hath enabled him to give many ſevere checks to the royaliſt army, and to reduce the affairs of Charette to a ſituation equally miſerable and perilous. The ſea coaſt, from whence he could expect his beſt ſupplies, is chiefly occupied by the republican forces. The triumph of the Convention at Paris, and the reſtoration of order there, muſt alſo operate to diſcourage his troops.

By accounts from the Mediterranean, it appears that the French armies had received a check from the Auſtrian commander, and a ſtop put to their further progreſs into Italy for the preſent. This had been attended with ſeveral bloody ſkirmiſhes.

The diſcontents in Corſica were put an end to by the prudence and vigour of the Viceroy. Their parliament was to meet at Baſtia about the 16th of October. Admiral Hotham's fleet was remarkably healthy, owing to their being ſupplied with freſh proviſions in abundance; the beef comes from the Pope's territories in Italy, and is equal to Engliſh. By the ſick returns of the Britannia, on the 2d of October, there were only two men unfit for duty out of 900; none of the other ſhips had more than ſix.

GERMANY.

Oct. 1. After the French had taken poſſeſſion of Koſtheim, the Auſtrians, on the day following, made a ſortie from Mentz and Caſſel, and, after a bloody combat, drove the French again from that place; but the French returning to the charge with freſh reinforcements, the Auſtrians were once more driven from the place. That place, formerly ſo flouriſhing, is now a heap of ruins, in conſequence of the heavy bombardment from both parties.

The French, on the 3d inſtant, proceeded to ſtorm Caſſel. Twice driven back by the fire from the ramparts, they advanced a third time, with incredible courage, under the very heavy batteries of the place: this time alſo they were, however, again forced, by the heavy fire of the Auſtrians, to retreat with a very conſiderable loſs, which was much augmented by the obſtinate fury with which they fought, as if determined not to be obliged to retreat without accompliſhing their object. A ſortie, however, from the beſieged, completed their defeat, and forced them to

retire

retire as far as Hocheim. On the ſame day they made a ſimilar vigorous attack on the Auſtrians at Hartenberg, but there they were alſo repulſed.

The furious attack which the French made on the 2d and 3d inſt. upon Caſſel and Mentz, were planned by the repreſentative Merlin of Thionville, and were executed againſt the advice of General Jourdan. The French attacked in three different points, but met every where with the moſt reſolute reſiſtance on the part of the Auſtrians, whoſe artillery did wonderful execution, and ſwept away whole ranks of the enemy. They thrice ſtormed one of the redoubts of Caſſel, but were obliged to retreat with the loſs of 4000 men in killed and wounded. This rath and uſeleſs effuſion of blood, to pleaſe the caprices of a member of the Convention, is ſaid to have excited much diſcontent in the French army which beſieges Mentz.

The French grand army of the North, under General Pichegru, is ſtill very quietly ſtationed in the environs of Straſbourg, and conſiſts of upwards of 100,000 men. The apparent inactivity of ſo conſiderable a force, even at a time when General Wurmſer has been obliged to divide a conſiderable part of his army, appears very myſterious; and the French officers ſay, that it will begin its operations by ſtriking ſuch a blow as will aſtoniſh all Europe.

The detail of the ſucceſſes of the Auſtrians, and the retreat of the French army acroſs the Rhine, will be found at length in the *Gazettes*, *p.* 729, &c.

7. There was an extraordinary ſitting at Ratiſbon, and a concluſion took place upon the laſt point of a negotiation, in reſpect of which, the *ſtatus quo*, as before the war, is to be invariably inſiſted upon.

WEST INDIES.

The very pleaſing intelligence hath been received from Jamaica, that the Governor, Lord Balcarres, has quelled the inſurrection of the Maroon negroes of Trelawney town, which threatened to diſturb the peace of the iſland. On Auguſt 13th, a proclamation was iſſued by his Lordſhip, offering a reward of 20l. for apprehending any of the men able to bear arms, and 10l. for every negro woman or child. The meaſures taken by his Lordſhip were judiciouſly concerted, and unleſs in one inſtance, from an exceſs of valour, were ſucceſsfully executed. They are thus given in detail by his Lordſhip:

General Orders—Montego Bay.
Head-Quarters, Vaughan's Field, Aug. 15.

The Lieutenant-Governor has the honour to inform the forces of Jamaica, of the ſucceſs attending the expedition againſt the Trelawney Maroons in rebellion. The Commander in Chief having obtained the moſt correct information of every road, tract, and path, leading to the Maroon Town, conceived the idea of blockading them in their own country, and gave the neceſſary orders to the regulars and militia, who obeyed them with an accuracy and preciſion that would have done honour to any troops.

On the morning of the 9th inſt. every man had arrived at his deſtined ſpot. From the 9th to the 12th, the Maroons were employed in reconnoitering our poſts; and in the evening of the laſt mentioned day, they ſet fire to their towns: they were aſtoniſhed to find every paſs occupied, and endeavoured to force their way in ſeveral places; but were obliged to retreat.

On the 12th inſt. in the morning, our out-poſts were attacked, and particularly the poſt of the Brown Light Company of St. James'; this was defended with the greateſt ſpirit, though with the loſs of one man killed and four wounded; one negro killed and two wounded. The object of the Maroons has evidently been to force their way into Hanover and Weſtmoreland. In every attempt they have been fruſtrated, and the rebels have loſt in killed, taken, and wounded, upwards of fifty, which is more than one third of their number capable of bearing arms.

On the afternoon of the 12th, orders were given to Lieut. Col. Sanford, in the following words:

"*Vaughan's Field, Aug.* 12.

"SIR, It is my orders, that the inſtant you receive this letter, which I ſuppoſe you will get at half paſt two o'clock, or three o'clock, that you move on to the New Maroon Town. On arriving there, you will wheel immediately to the right, and take poſſeſſion of their proviſion grounds, by which you take them in the rear, and we have them in your front.

(Signed) BALCARRES, Major-Gen."

In obedience to my orders, Colonel Sanford moved, and, in conformity to his inſtructions, ſeized on the New Maroon Town, without any loſs or obſtruction. This manœuvre was attended with every deſirable ſucceſs; but, inſtead of wheeling

ing to the right towards the provifion grounds, in ſtrict conformity to his orders, his own ardour and that of his troops, induced him to ſtep beyond his limits, and he puſhed to get poſſeſſion of the Old Town; unfortunately he fell into an ambuſcade, which proved fatal to him and about fourteen of his regiment, together with ſeveral valuable lives of gentlemen in the Trelawney militia *.

Had Colonel Sanford remained at the poſt he was commanded to occupy, the Maroons, in all probability, would have been in our poſſeſſion, priſoners of war.

Soldiers will know by this fatal leſſon, the indiſpenſible neceſſity of adhering to the orders given to them: an over-ardour is often prejudicial to the accompliſhment of any military operation. The loſs is of no further conſequence, than that of ſo many gallant men.

Our expedition has already been attended with more ſucceſs than could have been expected. The object was to check the Maroons from throwing this country into a ſtate of inſurrection; this has been accompliſhed. The Maroons were lately formidable, as a force commanding the lives and properties of this country; their numbers being now reduced, and their town laid in aſhes, they are to be conſidered in no other light than as a neſt of robbers, who may try to diſturb the quiet of the country, but cannot overturn either the conſtitution or the ſafety of this iſland.

The poſts will be immediately reſumed, and put in the ſame ſtate they were in before Colonel Sanford's attack.

BALCARRES, Major-Gen.

* Colonel Jarvis Gallimore; George Waterhouſe, Lieutenant of Horſe Militia; Job. Dole, Eſq; Dr Begg; Mr M'Gibbon, and ſeveral overſeers.

EAST INDIES.

While it is with pleaſure we have announced the termination of hoſtilities which had commenced in one quarter, we have to dread the kindling of war anew in our eaſtern territories, by the reſtleſs ſpirit of that faithleſs tyrant Tippoo Saib. The treaty he was compelled to enter into by Marquis Cornwallis, by which his power was abridged, and his reſources diminiſhed, hath not operated completely towards any permanent ſecurity for peace. The following are the accounts received from that part of our dominions:

Rampore, December 15. 1794.

I doubt not but you have heard, ere now, that our arduous campaign has been happily terminated without further bloodſhed on either ſide, although, at one time, it ſeemed to threaten being attended with a very different concluſion. Golaum Mahommed is, I apprehend, doomed to perpetual exile from the Rohilound country, and will probably be allowed a decent ſubſiſtence ſomewhere within our provinces: thus will that ambition end, which induced him to wade to the throne of his father through the blood of his elder brother. The heads of the treaty of peace are ſaid to be as follow:—The ſon of Mahommed Alii Ahmed Khan (who was murdered by Golaum), a youth of about nine years of age, is to ſucceed his father, and be proclaimed ſucceſſor at Rampore, with a jaghire of ten lacks of rupees annually.—II. Nuſſer Ullah Khan, a relation of the family, is to have the guardianſhip of this young Prince, until he arrives at the age of maturity.—III. Nezroolah Khan is to be Regent during the term of his minority.—IV. All the chiefs in the Rohilla army are to have their property ſecured to them.—V. Nuſſer Ullah Khan, the guardian, is alſo to act as Naib of the country, until the young Prince is of age.—VI. The remaining part of the country that belonged to Fizoolah Khan falls to the Nabob, to whom alone the young Prince is to be tributary.

Bangalore, March 1. 1795.

It appears, from every circumſtance, that Tippoo intends hoſtilities again; his reſtleſs diſpoſition has carried him to a pitch that portends the moſt alarming conſequences. We have people coming in here from Seringapatam almoſt every day. Three or four arrived laſt month, and acquainted us that Tipoo had drawn out his cavalry, to the amount of 20,000, and taken a poſition or encampment at Sultancrit. That this large body of horſe was under the command of Apoje and Raza Sahebe, ſupported by a train of thirty-ſix pieces of cannon, and a neceſſary number of draft bullocks. This formidable appearance created much apprehenſion, although the reaſon is not known at preſent. Baker Saheb, the eldeſt ſon of Budder Cawn, has his tents on the banks of the Caveny river, attended by a few horſe.

GAZETTE

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Horſe Guards, Oct. 31.

A diſpatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, from Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir G. K. Elphingſton, K. B. dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip Monarch, Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Auguſt 18.

I had the honour of informing you, in a former diſpatch, that the Dutch were entrenched in a ſtrong poſition at Muyſenberg, and well furniſhed with cannon, having a ſteep mountain on their right, and the ſea on the left, difficult of approach on account of ſhallow water, with a high ſurf on the ſhore, but which the abſolute neceſſity of the poſt rendered it requiſite that we ſhould poſſeſs, and made it obvious to Major-General Craig, and myſelf, that it ought to be attempted.

For this ſervice I ſecretly prepared a gun-boat, and armed the launches of the fleet with heavy cannonades, landed two battalions of ſeamen, about one thouſand, under the command of Captains Hardy of the Echo, and Spranger of the Rattleſnake, and ſent ſhips frequently around the bay, to prevent ſuſpicion of an attack, when any favourable opportunity might offer.

On the 7th inſtant a light breeze ſprung up from the north-weſt, and at twelve o'clock the preconcerted ſignal was made; when Major-General Craig, with his accuſtomed readineſs and activity, inſtantly put the forces on ſhore in motion, and, at the ſame moment, Commodore Blankett, equally zealous, in the America, with the Stately, Echo and Rattleſnake, got under weigh, whilſt the gun-boat and armed launches preceded the march of the troops about five hundred yards, to prevent their being interrupted.

About one o'clock, the ſhips, being abreaſt of an advanced poſt of two guns, fired a few ſhot, which induced thoſe in charge to depart; and, on approaching a ſecond poſt of one gun and a royal mortar or howitzer, the effect was the ſame. On proceeding off the camp the confuſion was inſtantly manifeſt, although the diſtance from the ſhips was greater than could have been wiſhed, but the ſhallowneſs prevented a nearer approach.

The Echo led, commanded by Lieut. Tod of the Monarch, and anchored in two and a half fathoms, followed by the America, which anchored in four and a half, then the Stately and Rattleſnake, anchoring nearer, in proportion to their leſſer draughts of water, off the enemy's works, which began to fire, and the fire was returned by the ſloops; but an increaſe of wind prevented the large ſhips from acting until they had carried out heavy anchors. This duty was performed by the commanders with great coolneſs, much to their honour and their country's credit.

In a few minutes after the fire opened, which obliged the Dutch to abandon their camp with the utmoſt precipitation, taking with them only two field-pieces, and at four o'clock the Major-General took poſſeſſion of it, after a fatiguing march over heavy ſandy ground. To him I beg leave to refer for the particulars of what was taken therein, as the ſea ran ſo high that no perſon from the ſhips or gun-boats could venture to land.

In tranſmitting to you the proceedings of the fleet under my command, I ſhall at all times feel great ſatisfaction in doing juſtice to the merits of the ſeveral officers. To their judgment and good conduct in the preſent inſtance is to be attributed the immediate ſucceſs which attended the attempt; it is therefore my duty to recommend to his Majeſty's notice Commodore Blankett, Captain Douglas, Lieut. Tod of the Monarch, commanding the Echo, and Lieut. Ramage, alſo of the Monarch, commanding the Rattleſnake, and Mr Charles Adam, of the Monarch, Midſhipman, who commanded the gun-boat. I am ſenſibly obliged to them, each individually, for their ſteady and correct diſcharge of my orders.

I muſt further beg leave to add, that it is univerſally agreed the Echo's fire was ſuperiorly directed and ably kept up; and particular acknowledgements are alſo due to the officers and men for the general zeal and activity which appeared in every countenance, of which I was enabled to judge with more preciſion as the Commodore obligingly permitted me to accompany him, and to viſit the other ſhips employed under his direction upon this ſervice.

The America had two men killed and four wounded, and one gun diſabled, being ſtruck by a ſhot; the Stately one man wounded. Some ſhots paſſed through the ſhips, but did not materially injure them.

I am fearful the Major-General will not be able to write by this conveyance, a Genoeſe ſhip, which intends touching at St Helena, as he is now at Muyſenberg.

I have incloſed a liſt of the Dutch ſhips

detained in this bay, being five Eaſt Indiamen.

Downing-ſtreet, Nov. 11.

Diſpatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Lieut. Col. Craufurd, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the Foreign department.

Head Quarters Weilmunſter, Oct. 18.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that ſince the 13th inſtant, the advanced guards of the Auſtrian army, under Generals Boros, Kray, and Haddick, have been in conſtant purſuit of the enemy on all the roads leading acroſs the Lahn, between Wielburgh, and Naſſau. General Warneck, with the reſerve, marched towards Limbourg, as a central point, from which he could ſupport the advanced guards to his right or left, according to circumſtances; whilſt the main army advanced to the camp at Weilmunſter, between Uſingen and Weilburgh, ready to croſs the Lahn at the latter place, and attack the enemy's left, if they ſhould attempt to maintain a poſition on that river.

The Marſhal has taken every ſtep that he judged beſt calculated to diſtreſs their army; but their retreat has been ſo precipitate, and the country through which they marched ſo extremely interſected with woods and deep vallies, that he has only been able to bring on ſome affairs with the beſt troops of the rear guards of their different columns. In theſe the Auſtrians have taken ſeveral cannon, a great many ammunition waggons, and between one and two thouſand priſoners, beſides having killed and wounded conſiderable numbers.

It is expected that the enemy will raiſe the ſiege of Ehrenbreitſtein to-day; and they ſeem determined to paſs the Rhine, with the principal part of their army at Neuwied (where they have bridges) as expeditiouſly as poſſible. Their left column is directing its march towards Cologne.

The Auſtrian advanced guards, ſupported by the reſerve, are ſtill in purſuit.

The enemy have deſtroyed a great quantity of powder and other ſtores, which they had not time to ſend away.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. Craufurd.

Head Quarters Weilmunſter, Oct. 19.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that the ſiege of Ehrenbreitſtein is raiſed, and the enemy are croſſing the Rhine as expeditiouſly as poſſible at Neuwied. I have the honour to be, &c. C. Craufurd.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head Quarters of Marſhal Clairfayt's army, Limburg, Oct. 26.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that General Wurmſer has obtained a ſignal advantage over the French in the neighbourhood of Manheim, of which the following is a detail:

In the night from the 17th to the 18th inſtant, that part of the Auſtrian army which was ſtationed before Manheim, aſſembled in five columns, commanded by General Wurmſer in perſon, to attack the different poſts that the enemy occupied in front of that place. The diſpoſition was very maſterly, and the ſpirited manner in which it was executed anſwered fully to the wiſh and expectation of the General. After a ſevere action, all the works that the enemy had thrown up were carried; their tents and a great deal of baggage were taken, beſides ſome cannon, and ſeveral ammunition waggons.

Owing to an impenetrable fog, which continued the whole night and great part of the morning, the communication between the different columns was extremely difficult, the prompt execution of orders was impoſſible, and the Generals could not conduct their attack with any degree of certainty. This unfortunate circumſtance enabled the enemy to get off the moſt of their artillery, and prevented the Auſtrians from following them into the place, as General Wurmſer intended.

The Auſtrians had upon this occaſion about 30 officers, and between 600 and 700 non-commiſſioned officers and privates killed and wounded. The French had one General Officer, 21 officers, and between 500 and 600 non-commiſſioned officers and privates taken priſoners: Their killed and wounded are ſuppoſed to amount to about 2000. In conſequence of this victory Manheim is cloſely inveſted, and the bombardment will be begun immediately. I have the honour to be, &c. C. Craufurd.

Lord Grenville, &c. &c.

Head Quarters Limburg, Oct. 26.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that General Jourdan's left column, which had directed its march towards Cologne, has paſſed the Rhine, as well as all thoſe troops who retired upon Neuweid.

From

From the report of the different corps which are now collected, it appears that the Auſtrians have taken in all, during the enemy's retreat, about 4000 priſoners, 30 pieces of cannon, and 200 ammunition waggons. The enemy deſtroyed a great quantity of military ſtores, which they had not time to carry away. It is impoſſible to aſcertain, with any preciſion, their number of killed and wounded; but it muſt have been very conſiderable, more eſpecially as the peaſants roſe againſt them in many places. The whole country through which the French have marched on this occaſion, bears the moſt evident marks of their depredations. There is no village, and I may almoſt ſay no houſe, that has not ample reaſon to lament this invaſion; for, however ſhort its duration has been, the effects will be felt for many years to come. The inhabitants have been plundered of their cattle, grain, and whatever could be found that was valuable. Even women and children have been murdered: In ſhort, the manifold acts of atrocity, which are proved in the cleareſt manner, are ſuch as could only be perpetrated by men loſt to every ſentiment of humanity.

The Pruſſian troops that were on the line of demarkation, and the guards which they ſtationed at different places for the purpoſe of affording protection, were ill treated and driven away by the French, with expreſſions of reſentment and contempt. I have the honour to be, &c.

Rt Hon. Lord Grenville. C. CRAUFURD.

Head Quarters of General Clairfayt, Mayence, October 30.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that on the 28th inſt. the Auſtrian troops, under the command of General Wurmſer, ſtormed the Galyenberg, an entrenched height which formed an advanced poſt to the fortreſs of Manheim. The poſſeſſion of this important point facilitates extremely the approaches againſt the body of the place. To favour the aſſault of the Galyenberg, a falſe attack was intended to be made upon the Necker Fort; however, the impetuoſity of the troops was ſuch, that they ſtormed it without having orders to do ſo; but as it could not be maintained, being immediately under the fire of the town, they abandoned it, after ſpiking 13 pieces of cannon. I have the honour to be, &c. C. CRAUFURD.

Rt Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.

Head Quarters of Marſhal Clairfayt, Mayence, October 30.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that Marſhal Clairfayt attacked the enemy's entrenched camp before Mayence yeſterday, and gained a complete victory. The following is a detail of this very brilliant and important operation.

Your Lordſhip will recollect, that in the month of November laſt the French took a poſition upon the heights in front of Mayence, with their right to Laubenheim and their left to Budenheim; both of which villages are on the Rhine, the former above, the latter below the fortreſs. This poſition completely inveſts the place on that ſide; and from the time they firſt occupied it, almoſt to the day of the attack, they were conſtantly employed in conſtructing and perfecting the moſt formidable intrenchments. Theſe conſiſted of two lines. The firſt was compoſed of large detached works, cloſed in the rear, and covered and joined with each other by three diſtinct ranges of *Trous de Loups* *. The ſecond was a complete connected intrenchment, covered in the ſame manner. The ditches of both lines were of a depth and breadth far beyond what is uſual in field works. Every poſſible advantage had been taken of the ground, which is particularly favourable for the formation of a fortified camp; and the French Generals have been known to ſay frequently in private, that they conſidered this poſition as wholly impregnable.

Marſhal Clairfayt, after having forced General Jourdan to repaſs the Rhine, returned with a part of his army to the camp of Wickert, about five Engliſh miles from Mayence; and in conſequence of information received by him that the enemy intended to reinforce their army before that place very conſiderably, he, without waiting for thoſe troops that had advanced beyond the Lahn, determined to attack General Schaal, who occupied the entrenchments above deſcribed with fifty two battalions of infantry, and five regiments of cavalry.

The army that was deſtined for this attack, conſiſting of thirty-two regular battalions, ſome light infantry, and twenty-

* Wolf Pits—Round pits of conſiderable depth: Each range was compoſed of ſeveral rows of thoſe pits, placed irregularly, and quite cloſe together.

eight ſquadrons of cavalry, taken partly from the garriſon of Mayence, was formed into four diviſions: One, of ten battalions and ſix ſquadrons, under General New; one, of ten battalions and ſix ſquadrons, under General Stader; one of five battalions and ſixteen ſquadrons, under General Colloredo; and one of ſeven battalions of grenadiers, under General Werneck. Generals New and Stader were to direct their march, the former towards the heights above Laubenheim, the latter towards Heiligy Creutz (an old church in front of the enemy's right wing); forming their infantry into three lines, and attacking the right of the poſition in immediate connection with each other; whilſt the Waraſdine light infantry got round the village of Laubenheim; and about 1000 Sclavonians who were embarked on the Rhine, landed under the protection of ſix gun boats behind the enemy's right, and kept up a heavy fire for the purpoſe of making a diverſion. General Colloredo was to march towards Bretzenheim, a village in front of the enemy's centre, from whence he was to detach a part of his troops, particularly cavalry, to cooperate with General Stader; and with a part of the remainder he was to make demonſtrations towards different points of the centre; whilſt two of his battalions and two ſquadrons, with a conſiderable proportion of heavy artillery made falſe attacks upon Monbach and Gonſenheim, two villages in front of the enemy's left. Some light troops were to land behind the left of the poſition, for the ſame purpoſe as thoſe who landed behind the right. General Werneck's diviſion was to remain on the glacis of Mentz as a reſerve.

It muſt be obſerved, that Marſhal Clairfayt directed his real attack upon the moſt commanding, and by far the ſtrongeſt part of the camp, becauſe the immediate retreat of the enemy's whole army was the inevitable conſequence of ſucceſs on that point.

The attack commenced in this order at half an hour paſt five in the morning. The diſpoſition was executed with the utmoſt accuracy, and in a very ſhort time the battle was decided in favour of the Auſtrians, who diſplayed exemplary diſcipline and bravery. The General Officers, finding they could not advance on horſeback on account of the *Trous de Loups*, diſmounted, and entered the entrenchments on foot at the head of their troops. The enemy did not in the leaſt expect to be attacked, and although they certainly had ſome time to prepare for their defence, from the difficulties that the Auſtrian troops had to ſurmount in approaching the works, yet it is to the circumſtance of ſurprize, as well as to the uncommon intrepidity with which the attack was executed, that muſt be attributed their having abandoned, without more reſiſtance, one of the moſt formidable poſitions that ever was occupied.

One hundred and ſix pieces of cannon, two hundred ammunition waggons, and about two thouſand priſoners (amongſt theſe two Generals and ſixty other officers), are already brought into Mayence; whilſt great quantities of ſtores of various kinds, collected for the purpoſes of the ſiege, have likewiſe fallen into the hands of the Auſtrians.

The enemy's killed and wounded are ſuppoſed to amount to about 3000.

The Auſtrians had on this occaſion between ſixty and ſeventy officers, and about fifteen hundred non-commiſſioned officers and privates killed and wounded; among the former were Lieutenant-General Schmertring, and Major-General Wolckenheim.

General Naundorf croſſed the Rhine in the afternoon with part of his troops that had been ſtationed in the neighbourhood of Gerau, and took poſſeſſion of Oppenheim.

The Marſhal is now encamped in front of Mayence, and his light troops are purſuing in all directions.

By the King—A Proclamation.

G. R. Whereas on the 29th day of this inſtant month of October, divers perſons, riotouſly aſſembled and ſtationed in different places in our city of Weſtminſter, proceeded to commit certain daring and highly criminal outrages, in groſs violation of the public peace, to the actual danger of our royal perſon, and to the interruption of our paſſage to and from our Parliament; we, therefore, with the advice of our Privy Council, in purſuance of an addreſs from our two Houſes of Parliament, do hereby enjoin all magiſtrates, and all other our loving ſubjects, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to diſcover and cauſe to be apprehended the authors, actors and abettors concerned in ſuch outrages, in order that they may be dealt with according to law: And we do hereby promiſe, that any perſon or perſons, other than thoſe actually concerned in doing an act by which our royal perſon was immediately endangered, who ſhall give information, ſo

ſo as that any of the authors, actors or abettors concerned in ſuch outrages as aforeſaid, may be apprehended and brought to juſtice, ſhall receive a reward of *One Thouſand Pounds*, to be paid on conviction of every ſuch offender; which ſaid ſum of *One Thouſand Pounds* the Lords Commiſſioners of our Treaſury are hereby required and directed to pay accordingly. And we do further promiſe, that any perſon or perſons concerned in ſuch outrages as aforeſaid, other than ſuch as were actually concerned in any act by which our royal perſon was immediately endangered, who ſhall give information, ſo as that any of ſuch authors, actors, or abettors as aforeſaid, ſhall be apprehended and brought to juſtice, ſhall, upon conviction of ſuch offender or offenders, receive our moſt gracious pardon.

Given at our Court at St James', the 31ſt day of October 1795, in the thirty-ſixth year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

(*End of the Gazettes.*)

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Oct. 29. THE *Speaker* informed the houſe, that the Commons had been in the houſe of Peers, where his Majeſty had delivered to both houſes of parliament a moſt gracious ſpeech, which, with permiſſion of the houſe, he read. (*See* p. 678.)

The ſpeech being read, *Lord Dalkieth* roſe, and ſaid, he was perſuaded the houſe would agree with him, that though ſome events had taken place, which, in themſelves, appeared unfavourable to the juſt cauſe in which we were engaged—and tho' they could not but feel for the misfortunes which, in the proſecution of the war, had attended our allies, there was ample cauſe for ſatisfaction in the ſituation of our own affairs, taken in the general view they afforded of improvement ſince the laſt year; for though no conqueſts had been made on the Continent, the further progreſs of the French arms had been prevented in Italy, and on the Rhine.—In the Eaſt Indies, thoſe poſſeſſions belonging to the enemy, that could contribute to the wealth and commercial intereſts of this country, had been all taken from them—and in the Weſt, if not all, at leaſt poſſeſſions abundantly great, had fallen before our fleets and armies. While the unexampled vigorous operations, going forward under one of the ableſt commanders of the country gave foundation to ſuppoſe that the whole of thoſe iſlands would fall into our hands, and that by becoming maſters of the Weſt Indies, we ſhould ſecure the means of carrying on the war as long as it might be found neceſſary. He was aware that to counterbalance theſe weighty advantages, the ſecetion of ſo many of our allies from the common cauſe, would be enlarged upon by gentlemen on the other ſide of the houſe; but paradoxical as it might ſeem, he was perſuaded that, by the loſs of theſe allies, we had acquired additional ſtrength, ſince it enabled us to proſecute with increaſed energy the war by ſea, and to exert our whole means and efforts in maintaining and improving our naval ſuperiority. As to the preſent conſtitution of France, it was not, he conceived, an object of our conſideration whether it was detrimental to themſelves. If it was not detrimental and dangerous to the tranquillity of other nations, it could be no reaſonable impediment to the accompliſhment of a peace. But conſidering that that conſtitution was upheld by the army, againſt the conſent of the people, who, ſo far from being ſatisfied with, had riſked a bloody ſtruggle to overturn it, it muſt be very doubtful at what period a ſecure, laſting, and honourable peace could be concluded. Under theſe impreſſions he would move the following addreſs. He then moved an addreſs to his Majeſty, which was, as uſual, an echo of the ſpeech.

The hon. *Mr Stewart* ſeconded the motion, which being read by the *Speaker*, a pauſe enſued, who being about to put the queſtion,

Mr Sheridan roſe and ſaid, that obſerving no perſon had offered to ſpeak, he found himſelf conſtrained by his duty to make ſome remarks on the very extraordinary ſpeech the houſe had juſt heard. He ſaid, he was not indeed ſurpriſed that the houſe was in dumb aſtoniſhment; for if ever there was a ſpeech calculated to excite ſurpriſe and aſtoniſhment, it was the preſent ſpeech from the throne: it was ſuch a ſpeech, that he was perſuaded, if any perſon had had a copy of it previous to its promulgation, and had written it down and ſent it to the country, there would not be one human being who read it there, but muſt be ſtruck with wonder, to ſee that the very firſt noun ſubſtantive in it was the word *ſatisfaction*; or to think that any miniſter could be hardy enough to put ſuch a word into the King's mouth.

It

It was an old ſaying, that to be eaſily ſatisfied was a mark of virtue and piety. If that were true, no one ever could boaſt of more primitive piety than his Majeſty's miniſters, who, without having any one comfortable circumſtance from which to draw it, had expreſſed, through the mouth of their King, *ſatisfaction*. No leſs muſt their ſurpriſe be, to ſee in the ſpeech, that the general ſituation of affairs, had been materially improved in the courſe of the preſent year. "Improvement! (he exclaimed)—what improvements?—The French are repulſed in Italy, and the French are checked on the Rhine. Laſt year they had not croſſed the Rhine, this year they are on this ſide of it; and this his Majeſty's ſpeech pronounces an improvement in the ſituation of our affairs. Holland was laſt year ſhaken off—but this year ſhe is at war with England, and in alliance with France.—This is another improvement in the ſituation of our affairs." Laſt year, miniſters ſaid, that the King of Pruſſia's aſſiſtance was neceſſary to the proſecution of the war, and purchaſed it with the national treaſure; but this year, that monarch was at peace with our enemies—Spain too, was laſt year our alley, but this year is at peace with our enemies—Laſt year we had conquered the French Weſt India iſlands; this year, we had loſt two of them: and three others were in eminent danger—The right hon. gentleman, laſt year, denied the ſcarcity of grain; but this year, the ſpeech tells us of an approaching famine.—Theſe, he ſuppoſed, conſtituted the improvement in the ſituation of our affairs on the laſt year—theſe were the circumſtances which miniſters ſo triumphantly ſtated, in a ſpeech from the throne, as a ground for ſatisfaction.—"Shame! Shame! (ſaid he) to miniſters, to put ſuch words, under ſuch circumſtances, into their Prince's mouth, to repeat as he paſſed through a crowd of his ſtarving ſubjects, and utter from the throne with a ſmile of *ſatisfaction!*" Of all thoſe miſeries, however, peace would be ſome alleviation; but, unfortunately, that ſeemed to be as far diſtant as ever. Laſt ſeſſion, the ſpeech from the throne ſtated the likelihood of peace, "When there ſhould be a government formed, capable of maintaining the accuſtomed relations of peace and amity;" but this year, the ſpeech ſtates, that "the diſtraction and anarchy in France have led to a criſis, of which it is impoſſible to foreſee the iſſue—like the predictions of Partridge, the almanack-maker, who had very ſagaciouſly foretold, "that on the enſuing year, events would happen, which thoſe who were living would ſee." The proſpect of the great advantages likely to be derived from the conqueſt of the Weſt Indies, was, he thought, viſionary. But if ſuch important conſequences were expected from that quarter, why had not an armament been prepared, and ſent there ſooner? The right honourable Secretary of ſtate, he meant him of the ſinecure department (Mr Dundas), when he moved for the thanks of the houſe to Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey, ſaid, that he did ſo with peculiar ſatisfaction, becauſe the Weſt Indies was a favourite object with him, and in ſaying ſo, ſpoke like himſelf, and with that prudent attention to ſubſtantial advantage which ever diſtinguiſhed him. He wiſely conſidered, that others were like knights errant, fighting for viſionary objects. An iſland or two might as well be picked out of the fire—others had their baubles—and the reinforcements, which ſhould have gone to the Weſt Indies, were ſent to ſecure Corſica. An eloquent young gentleman had ſuggeſted, that the moſt certain mode of terminating the war ſucceſsfully was to ſtrike at the heart, and march directly to Paris—but this being found not altogether practicable; another gentleman thought that, if he could not get the heart, it would be adviſeable to attack the extremities—if he could not get at the core, at leaſt to nibble at the rind: and planned an expedition to Quiberon, of which it was impoſſible for any one, not dead to all feeling, to think without horror—an expedition of bloodſhed; it was not Britiſh blood indeed that was ſhed—but Britiſh honour bled at every pore—and the ſlaughter that enſued from that abominable enterpriſe, muſt lie heavy on the ſouls of thoſe that ſet it forward. With reſpect to the Weſt Indies, he conceived the whole ſyſtem to be wrong, as it was a drain on the country of its beſt comodity, men. He then adverted to the ſtate of our men there, and obſerved, that at Grenada, fourteen officers and four hundred men died out of one regiment. At St Pierre, there were not room for the wounded watches, medicines or neceſſaries; and when the ſick and wounded were to be carried away, there were not tranſports ſufficient to carry them. Ninety were crammed into one veſſel; and multitudes were returned, to lie on the beach, and die of their wounds and diſeaſes: and thoſe

deaths

deaths were juſtly chargeable to the criminal and murderous negligence of ſome department of Government. Wherever the crime lay, it could not be thought of without horror. As to confidence of peace, there was no foundation for it—for in the ſpeech, the miniſter had come back to his old language; inſtead of which, he would recommend it to him to treat as the King of Pruſſia and the Elector of Hanover had done, to find out in the French government thoſe who had directed the armies of France to drive before them the armies of Europe, and treat with them. Finally, he objected to the addreſs *in toto*, and and was unwilling to burthen his conſtituents further. If any gentleman moved an amendment, embracing any of the objections he had already ſtarted, he ſhould have his vote.

Mr Jenkinſon ſaid, that his Majeſty's ſpeech expreſſed diſpoſitions for peace as ſtrongly as was conſiſtent with the public intereſt.—Had the language upon that ſubject been more explicit, the demands of the enemy would be neceſſarily raiſed. The provocations which had driven this country into hoſtilities were, the ſpirit of aggrandizement of France, the dangerous opinions prevalent in France, and induſtriouſly circulated among other countries, and their infraction of treaties.—Any of theſe would have been a juſt cauſe of war. The means by which it had been intended to make the war inſtrumental in counteracting the democrate opinions that had exiſted at the commencement of hoſtilities, were of two kinds: firſt, by the impreſſion of a great force, and ſecondly, by the effect and preſſure of the war upon the enemy. If the houſe examined, they would find, that, within two years, there had been a total change of opinion in France. The formation of the new government would remove one material objection of his Majeſty's miniſters. Formerly, when there had been but one aſſembly, what was adopted on one day, might be rejected another. Now there was reaſon to hope, that if one aſſembly ſhould agree to improper meaſures, the wiſdom of the other might annul them. The objection, that there was no dependance upon any treaty they might enter into, would therefore be removed, if the new conſtitution were reducible to practice. In his opinion, theſe moſt important changes had been effected in France, by the continued preſſure of the war. Had it not been for the war, the democratic opinions would not have been deſtroyed ſo ſoon as they have been There was ſomething ſo faſcinating in theſe principles, to the lower orders of the people, that they could never be brought to abandon them until they ſaw their conſequences. Without the war, they would have been deſtroyed gradually, though, perhaps, it would have required a long time. The ſyſtem of terror was the natural conſequence of them, and their deſtruction naturally followed the ſyſtem of terror. The war had certainly accelerated theſe events, and haſtened the overthrow of theſe principles. It had, therefore, prevented to France many evils, by diminiſhing the term of their continuance. He wiſhed, that we ſhould be open to negotiation, when affairs were in a fit ſtate for making a ſafe and honourable peace. It was certain that France deſired peace moſt earneſtly, for nothing but peace could ſave her from ruin. He confeſſed that the reſtoration of the houſe of Bourbon to the throne of France, and of the emigrants to their property, had once been a favourite object in his mind: But at preſent, he thought there was not a ſufficient probability for the attainment of it, to render it conſiſtent with the wiſdom of this country to continue the war for that ſubject only.—He concluded, by ſupporting the addreſs.

Mr Fox ſaid, that after the very extraordinary ſpeech he had heard from the throne, he ſhould not think he did his duty to his conſtituents, or the public, if he oppoſed the addreſs that had been moved, only by a ſilent vote.—The firſt thing in this moſt extraordinary ſpeech that arreſted his attention, was the unparalleled inſult contained in the very firſt paragraph. It was not enough that, by means of this diſgraceful and diſaſtrous war, the people were groaning under unprecedented burthens: it was not enough that 100 millions had now been added to the national debt, and a perpetual annuity of five millions to the ſtanding taxes; it was now enough that there had been felt a ſcarcity of bread laſt year, which ſcarcity, it appeared, was now become more alarming; it was not enough that our ſhips were captured, and our manufactures diminiſhed; it was not enough that the poor were driven to miſery and famine, they muſt be inſultingly told, that the ſituation is improved. At the concluſion of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, he had mentioned to his Majeſty's miniſters what his information had led him to believe true, that there was a ſcarcity of grain in the country.

try. He had been told by his Majeſty's miniſters, whom he had then conſidered the beſt authority, that it was not ſo; and an hon. friend of his had been reproved by a right hon. Secretary for introducing the ſubject to the houſe. He now aſſured the houſe, from his own knowledge, that he did not exaggerate in ſaying, there was not one out of ten of the labouring men in the country who could even earn ſufficient for himſelf and his family. Was this the improvement alluded to in his Majeſty's ſpeech? or was it in the unparalleled embaraſſment and diſtreſs of France, occaſioned by the continuation of the war? We were again told of the weakneſs of France. We had been told laſt ſeſſion, that ſhe was in the laſt agonies; that her aſtoniſhing efforts at that time were nothing more than expiring agonies, and that all would be over with her in a ſhort time. Sorry was he to find that theſe agonies had laſted ever ſince; and that in a moſt ſucceſsful and brilliant campaign.—For his part, he was afraid of ſuch agonies.—Perhaps, France might now unfortunately be in another agony, and its conſequences might be as fatal to us as her agony of laſt year. He did not wiſh to quibble upon words: yet he could not help obſerving, that the houſe was told, in the laſt ſpeech of his Majeſty, ſomething to this effect, viz. that his Majeſty entertained hopes, that the affairs of France would lead to the eſtabliſhment of a regular government in that country. Now, his Majeſty's miniſters ſaid, that "the diſtraction and anarchy which have ſo long prevailed in France have led to a criſis, of which it is as yet impoſſible to forſee the iſſue." The ſame obſervations might have been made at every period of the revolution. At the end of the year 1793, it was moſt true, that things were coming to a criſis; ſo they were when twenty deputies were ſent to priſon—When Robeſpierre was deſtroyed, things were then alſo at a criſis, the conſequences of which it was not poſſible to forſee. What was the remainder of the ſentence? He had expected to have heard ſomething poſitively aſſerted, ſuch as "but which may terminate in ſome form of government capable of maintaining the accuſtomed relations of peace and amity." Inſtead of any thing of this kind, it was "But which muſt, in all human probility, produce conſequences highly important to the general intereſts of Europe." Was not this exactly ſo at every period of the revolution. He was happy to hear the obſervations of the hon. gentleman (Mr Jenkinſon) on the ſubject of reſtoring the Bourbon family, and he hoped he had ſpoken the ſentiments of miniſters. Our calamities were a little compenſated by giving them wiſdom. Even that worſt of all our calamities, the expedition to Quiberon, an expedition in which we had added to the misfortunes of thoſe we had employed in it, and heaped upon ourſelves a load of diſgrace. The fate of theſe unfortunate perſons muſt make the heart of every man wring, and the heart of every Engliſhman beat with indignation. He diſapproved of the idea of an hon. gentleman (Mr Jenkinſon) reſpecting the preſure of the war, its accelerating effects, &c. Such diſquiſitions were in his opinion, only fit for ſchool boys. When theſe theories of good reſulting out of evil, and evil out of good, which was again to produce ſomething advantageous to the world, ceaſed to be mere topics of ſpeculation, and were brought into practice, the perſons who acted upon them lay under a heavy reſponſibility. With reſpect to the idea that certain opinions had been deſtroyed by the war, he thought that a war againſt opinion was the completion of human injuſtice and human folly. It was not againſt opinions, but againſt actions that we had a right to defend ourſelves by force. The hon. gentleman's doctrine would juſtify the inquiſition, and all the perſecutions that have diſgraced the chriſtian name. A new defence of the war had been ſet up this night, that it was neceſſary to ſupport gentlemen in reprobating French principles, and enforce the eloquent declamations of ſome members of both houſes of parliament. What! was it neceſſary to have one hundred ſhips of the line, and an army of two hundred thouſand men to cover their Philippics? He ſaid, that it was not French principles, but the miſapplication of them which had cauſed ſo many calamities in France. Mr Fox then moved an amendment to the addreſs. The ſubſtance of the amendment was, to entreat his Majeſty to conſider, that almoſt all his allies have abandoned him; that ſome of our iſlands in the Weſt Indies have been overrun and pillaged; that all the expeditions to the coaſt of France have proved either diſgraceful or abortive, and tend to tarniſh the honour of the Britiſh character; to entreat alſo, that his Majeſty would no longer act upon an aſſurance that the preſent, or any other form of government in France ſhould preclude negotiation; and that his Majeſty would look for indemni-

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ty where only indemnity could be procured—in the ſpeedy reſtoration of peace.

Mr Pitt roſe. He ſaid, that the moſt eventful period of the Engliſh hiſtory never ſuggeſted a queſtion more momentous and important for the diſcuſſion of the legiſlature than the preſent. The alternative between the addreſs moved, and the amendment ſuggeſted, was a ſtrong one; but he truſted he ſhould have but little difficulty in replying to the moſt aſtoniſhing ſpeech, with which the right hon. gentleman had uſhered in his no leſs extraordinary amendment. He ſhould find no difficulty in proving, upon that gentleman's own ſtatement, that the moment of our ſuppoſed degradation, the hour of calamity and defeat, was not the time in which the Britiſh Parliament would aſk permiſſion of France to enjoy a temporary, inſecure, diſgraceful peace. That part of his Majeſty's ſpeech which had afforded the greateſt ſcope for the argument, or, to ſpeak with more correctneſs, the invective of gentlemen, was the paragraph which ſtated, that, "upon a review of all the circumſtances of the laſt campaign, our ſituation had been improved." He begged gentlemen would call to their recollections, what were the impreſſions upon their minds when they entered that Houſe at the commencement of the laſt ſeſſion—A general gloom was viſible in every countenance; the ſituation of Holland, and the other ſucceſſes of the French upon the Continent, had filled every breaſt with ſenſations the moſt deſponding. The then increaſing probability, that to the immenſe military power of France, the wealth, the commerce, the navy, and all the maritime reſources of Holland would be added, had excited the moſt ſerious alarms. This was the proſpect which the laſt ſeſſion opened: and though ſome of the events which followed juſtified the apprehenſions, ſtill the conſequences which enſued were by no means ſo calamitous as there was reaſon to have expected, when, aided by the elements, and encouraged by the ſupineneſs of the Dutch government, they entered into and took poſſeſſion of Holland: ſo far from the exertions and power of France being increaſed, that the inertneſs of Holland ſeemed tranſferred into the maſs with which it was incorporated. France, it was true, became poſſeſſed of a coaſt, dangerous from its extent and ſituation; but our maritime ſtrength was increaſed to meet the preſſure. Our ſuperiority was aſſerted and maintained, our commerce was protected, and France, after this immenſe acquiſition, was leſs formidable in her exertions than before. Admitting, in the fulleſt extent, the advantages which the enemy had gained; allowing the paſſing of the Rhine in the face of an immenſe Auſtrian army, was a moſt aſtoniſhing circumſtance, and if not compelled to repaſs it, one which might be attended with the moſt ſerious conſequences; deploring as much as any man, the calamities in which the continuation of ſuch a conteſt muſt involve mankind, ſtill he thought there was ground for ſatisfaction; becauſe the reduced reſources of France afforded the proſpect of peace and ſecurity. The preſent condition of France was, in every point of view, ſo bad, her means of continuing the conteſt were ſo totally exhauſted, that peace became to her the only means of preſervation from ruin. By the laſt accounts which had arrived from Paris, it appeared that the depreciation of aſſignats was 98½ per cent. During the time which that ſyſtem, called the Syſtem of Terror, prevailed, they were kept at par by the moſt violent and tyrannic meaſures; the moment the cauſe was taken away, the effect ceaſed and aſſignats inſtantly fell when that ſyſtem of terror was deſtroyed. Since the commencement of the laſt ſeſſion, there had been iſſued in France ſix milliards, or about 280 millions ſterling, which was between three and four times as much as, in moſt periods, was conſidered neceſſary for her circulation; this, when added to the enormous maſs before in circulation, would render it utterly impoſſible for them to carry on another campaign, unleſs ſome other reſources could be found out. He, however, did not mean to aſſert poſitively and unconditionally, that if the credit of aſſignats were totally deſtroyed, that it was not within the poſſibility for the French to deviſe means of carrying on the war; but he begged to obſerve, that if ſuch means did exiſt, the French had had pretty ſtrong motives to make them endeavour to diſcover them: but he would not reſt this part of the caſe upon his own reaſoning; he would cite to the Houſe the opinion of one of their greateſt financiers. He ſtates the immenſe quantity of aſſignats in circulation, and adds, in the moſt explicit terms, that if ſome means are not deviſed for ſtopping the iſſuing of any more, and of withdrawing an immenſe number from circulation, that they would become of no value whatever. It was from a view of this ſtate of things in

France, and from comparing them with the commerce and manufactures of England, that he felt himſelf juſtified in defending the term—Satisfaction, in his Majeſty's ſpeech. The next propoſition which he meant to contend was, that the enemy, from their complicated misfortunes, ſtood more, infinitely more, in need of peace than we did, and they were more inclined to a peace than at any former period. They now acknowledge, with contrition, the adoption of viſionary theories about rights of man, which could never be reduced to practice; they contend with eagerneſs for the neceſſity of property in the government, and ſecurity for property: In ſhort, they beg pardon of God and man, for having introduced principles which militate againſt the divine, and which tore aſunder all the various relations by which men are connected with each other in ſociety. He was very ready to ſtate, and he wiſhed to ſtate with preciſion, that if the new conſtitution was accepted by the people, and was fairly put in motion, he ſaw nothing in the principles upon which it was founded, which would prevent him from concluding a peace, provided, in other reſpects, the terms were ſuch as were conſiſtent with the ſecurity and dignity of this country. The right hon. gentleman had ſtated, that Parliament was pledged to treat with any government capable of maintaining the accuſtomed relations of peace and amity. He ſays, France has ſhewn ſhe is capable of maintaining thoſe relations; that ſhe has kept them with America, with Sweden, and with Denmark. How did ſhe keep it with America? by forming a conſpiracy for the ſubverſion of its government; but if there was any doubt of her capability to maintain thoſe relations, look at her conduct to the republic of Geneva, and the doubt will ceaſe. But there was another argument which ſeemed a favourite one, which was, that the Elector of Hanover had found the French capable of maintaining the accuſtomed relations of peace and amity, for he had made peace with them. If this was intended as a ſerious argument, he would aſk whether England and Hanover ſtood in the ſame ſituation; whether the Elector of Hanover was not, politically ſpeaking, a diſtinct perſon from the King of England? Whether there were not many circumſtances which might render it prudent for Hanover to make a peace with France, which could not operate at all upon England? There was one more point of the higheſt importance in his Majeſty's ſpeech, which he wiſhed to ſay a few words upon. He agreed with the right hon. gentleman, that it was a point upon which the legiſlature ought to interfere with great delicacy; but ſtill it was one that their duty to their conſtituents called upon them to turn their attention to. He however could not agree with that right hon. gentleman, that the war was the occaſion of the ſcarcity: for it muſt be recollected, that great part of our forces were ſupplied with corn purchaſed abroad, and of courſe ſo much was ſaved to this country. It was argued, that if we had never gone into the war, this ſcarcity would have been avoided; but the Houſe ſhould recollect, that the war would at all events have raged on the Continent, and the ſame deficiency would in all probability have enſued. Mr Pitt concluded with giving his vote againſt the amendment.

A meſſage was brought from the Lords, deſiring the immediate attendance of the Houſe in the Painted Chamber, to a conference on very urgent buſineſs. Upon which

The Speaker informed the Houſe that the meſſage of their Lordſhips was informal: they ought firſt to have announced the ſubject matter.

Mr Fox thought that they could not be too tenacious of their forms and privileges; and hence, that no attention could be given to the manner in which they were ordered to attend.

The Speaker then informed the Houſe, that as he underſtood they were called on urgent buſineſs, he would therefore adviſe their complying with the deſire of their Lordſhips.—The Houſe on ſimilar occaſions had acted differently; in 1641, he obſerved, that they had attended, and in 1678, had refuſed to attend a like ſummons.

The meſſengers were then admitted, agreeably to Mr Pitt's motion, without a diviſion.

Mr Wilberforce ſaid, that he entirely agreed with his right hon. friend Mr Pitt in his ideas reſpecting peace; and ſhould on ſome future occaſion ſtate his reaſons. The Houſe then divided, and the numbers were, For the addreſs, 240

For the amendment, 59

Majority—181.

Mr Pitt moved for a ſelect committee to prepare an addreſs to his Majeſty.

The Speaker informed the Houſe, that the meſſage from the Lords was on a ſubject

ject intereſting to the ſafety of the King's perſon, and the dignity of the Houſe.

Mr Pitt then moved, that the Houſe do agree to a preſent conference with their Lordſhips, and that managers be appointed for that purpoſe. Upon which Mr Dundas, Lord Mornington, Mr Steele, Gen. Smith, Mr Sheridan, Mr Rolle, Lord Palmerſton, Sir William Yonge, Mr Fox, Mr C. Townſend, the Maſter of the Rolls, Lord Sheffield, Gen. Fitzpatrick, and the Hon. Andrew St John, were appointed. And having attended, Mr Dundas informed the Houſe, that their Lordſhips had examined witneſſes reſpecting the attack on his Majeſty.

The Speaker then obſerved, that the Houſe might examine the witneſſes at their own bar, or get the minutes of their Lordſhips examination.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that a meſſage be ſent to their Lordſhips, requeſting the minutes of their examination.

Nov. 2. *The Speaker* acquainted the Houſe, that his Majeſty had been graciouſly pleaſed to receive both the addreſſes, at St James's, on Saturday laſt, to which his Majeſty returned an anſwer, of which the following is an outline:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for your loyal addreſs, in which you expreſs ſo much concern at the attack made on my perſon and government: I ſhall uſe every endeavour to detect thoſe perſons who have been guilty of ſo daring an outrage, by which both the ſafety of my perſon, and the conſtitution or theſe kingdoms, were ſo much endangered."

The Speaker informed the Houſe, that a motion was made and ſeconded, that no petitions for private buſineſs could be received after the 29th of January next.

The order of the day for taking into conſideration his Majeſty's ſpeech, being moved, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, Mr Hobart in the chair. A motion was then made, that ſupplies be granted to his Majeſty, which was agreed to unanimouſly.

Mr Secretary Dundas roſe and ſaid, that at no period of the hiſtory of theſe kingdoms, was the military ardour of any officer ſo conſpicuouſly diſtinguiſhed as that of Admiral Lord Bridport, for the eminent ſervices he had rendered this country on all occaſions, but more particularly in his engagement with a detachment of the French fleet in the 3d of June laſt, and for the important victory gained over it on that day. He would therefore move, that the thanks of this Houſe be given to Admiral Lord Bridport, which was agreed to *nem. con.* He then moved, that the thanks of this Houſe be alſo given to Vice-Admirals Harvey, Lord Hugh Seymour, and Rear-Admiral Gardiner; which was alſo agreed to unanimouſly, and the ſame to be ſignified to them by Admiral Lord Bridport. He then moved the thanks of that Houſe be alſo given to all the captains and other officers of that part of the fleet. And laſtly, that the thanks of that Houſe be likewiſe given to the ſeamen and marines; and that the ſame be made known to them by their captains.

DEARNESS OF CORN.

3. *Mr Pitt* ſaid, that the ſubject which he had to lay before the Houſe for their enquiry, was one of the moſt important that could come before them. He propoſed that this buſineſs ſhould be referred to a ſelect committee, which would make every enquiry, as well reſpecting the cauſes of the ſcarcity, as the beſt mode of obviating ſuch a ſcarcity; and that their buſineſs ſhould be facilitated, as much as poſſible, by every information that could be afforded them by the executive government. There was a law, he ſaid, relating to the aſſize of bread, which ought to be laid before his Majeſty's Privy Council, that means might be adopted of regulating the proportion, in price, between bread made of all ſorts of grain, and that of wheat only, in order that impoſition might be guarded againſt. The moſt certain mode of relieving the preſent want would be, to adopt, in common uſe, bread not only mixed with all kinds of grain produced in this country, but alſo with Indian corn and potatoes; bread of this kind, he was ſure, would be as wholeſome and palatable as that made all of flour—firſt, then, as to the laws relating to the aſſize of bread, he did not think them ſufficiently explicit, whence there might ariſe a very great grievance to the purchaſer. There was another circumſtance, though not ſo extenſive, viz. that a conſiderable quantity of wheat was conſumed in making ſtarch; ſtarch might have been imported, but ſome time ſince was prevented, as it was ſuppoſed we had a ſufficient quantity of wheat on hand, which being ſuperfluous, might be uſed for that purpoſe. He could wiſh that theſe articles, which were not neceſſary for the food of many, might be uſed for this purpoſe; for theſe reaſons he would move that a bill might be brought in, to prohibit making ſtarch of wheat for a limited

period, and for lightening the duty on the importation of that article; he would alſo move for a bill to prevent the obſtruction to removing grain, and other articles of proviſion, from one part of the kingdom to another; theſe were the only ſpecific meaſures that occurred to him as yet, but he was confident that other meaſures would reſult from the deliberation of Parliament on this ſubject—he alluded to an idea thrown out by a right hon. gentleman oppoſite (Mr Fox) to aſcertain how much grain was conſumed in the diſtilleries for a whole year; the queſtion was, Whether any ſuch inveſtigation would be of ſervice? the diſtilleries were ſtopped till February next, but the queſtion was, Whether it would be of advantage to ſtop them longer, as it tended to deſtroy bacon, which was an article of general conſumption among the poor? he concluded by moving, that the chairman be directed to move the Houſe for a ſelect committee, to enquire into the high price of corn.

Mr Lechmere ſaid, that the remarks made by the right hon. gentleman were ſtated in general terms; but that he had avoided mentioning the real diſtreſs, or the cauſes of that diſtreſs. The firſt cauſe, he ſaid, was a monopoly of farms, and theſe farmers always withheld their grain, when the little farmer was obliged to part with it: the cuſtom in the country was, to bring a ſmall quantity or ſample of corn to market; the corn-jobber ſaw this, and from this ſample bought up the whole; when the poor man applies, he is told it is all ſold; if, then, inſtead of bringing only ſamples to market, the farmer would be obliged to bring a buſhel, then the poor man might buy it.

Mr Fox roſe to make ſome obſervations on what had been ſaid; he was far from objecting to any means of ſupplying the deficiency which had been ſtated by the right hon. gentleman oppoſite; as to the aſſize of bread, no doubt but ſome regulations were neceſſary, materials were never dearer than this ſummer, and he was ſure that the bakers gained very little: ſome means ought to be adopted, in order to ſupply our preſent deficiency; he had eaten very good bread made of various grains; but the queſtion was, Whether, when gentlemen wiſhed to make experiments, thoſe would anſwer their expectations; or whether, if a mixture of one fourth was uſed, it was to ſave one fourth? Another conſideration was the cauſe of the ſcarcity; the ſcarcity did not ariſe from the ſmallneſs of the crop, but from an increaſed conſumption. The war particularly was the chief cauſe, as it increaſed the general conſumption, and nothing would make matters worſe, than if thoſe who ſat in the committee would attribute the ſcarcity to any one cauſe, but to a complication of various cauſes, among which the conſumption of ſtarch was no doubt one; if then potatoes ſhould be uſed for that purpoſe, the remedy would be nearly as bad, unleſs ſomething would be ſubſtituted which was not fit for the uſe of man. He came now to another point, which was the diſtilleries. He had heard that a total ſtoppage of the diſtilleries would injure the revenue; if this was the only loſs, he conceived it well paid, not only in money, but in any thing elſe; and, on the contrary, if the people continue to uſe foreign ſpirits, this would, by the duty, increaſe the revenue conſiderably. He could not agree with the hon. gentleman behind him (Mr Lechmere) who would recommend coercive meaſures: every man had a right to let his own land, ſell his own eſtates, grain, &c. and theſe ideas he conceived to be radically bad. Many were of opinion, that the price of labour was too low; he was of the ſame opinion; and was convinced that the worſt conſequences might enſue from it. He concluded by giving it as his opinion, that the preſent ſcarcity was not to be attributed to a bad harveſt, but to a complication of cauſes.

Mr Pitt expreſſed the great ſatisfaction he had in the concurrence of his right hon. friend; one of the misfortunes of laſt year was, that the winter was ſevere, and the ſpring late; conſequently cattle were brought to market lean, and more of them deſtroyed, which accounted for the high price of meat at preſent; the war no doubt had contributed to the ſcarcity, as the moſt fertile countries in Europe were engaged in it: if diſtilleries were ſtopped, the revenue would be weakened, and ſmuggling increaſed; but even under all theſe inconveniencies, he would readily conſent to ſtop the diſtilleries for a year, ſhould it have the deſired effect.

Mr Huſſey ſaid, that, with reſpect to the diſtilleries, he thought that they would have taken the ſenſe of the Houſe, but he ſaw the point concluded.

Mr Ryder then moved, "That leave be given to bring in a bill to amend the laws reſpecting the aſſize of bread:—That leave be granted to bring in a bill to continue, for a limited time, an act paſſed laſt ſeſſion

fion to prohibit the diſtillation of low wines, or other ſpirits, from corn, and to impower them to alter the proviſion of the ſaid bill:—That leave be granted to bring in a bill, to prevent the obſtruction of the free paſſage of corn and other proviſions throughout the kingdom, and that the Attorney and Solicitor General be appointed to prepare and bring in the ſame."

Mr Huſſey moved, "That it be an inſtruction to the gentlemen appointed to bring in the bill reſpecting the diſtilleries, to prohibit the diſtillation from potatoes."—Agreed to *nem. con.*

4. *Mr Dundas* laid before the Houſe copies of the treaties of alliance between the King of Great Britain, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the Emperor of Germany; and alſo a copy of the commercial treaty with America.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Houſe, in a committee of the whole Houſe, on the ſupplies, Mr Hobart in the chair,

Mr Hobart then put the queſtion, that it was the opinion of the committee, that 100,000 ſeamen, including 18,000 marines, be granted for the year 1796.

Mr Maurice Robinſon made ſome oppoſition to ſo numerous a grant of men, and wiſhed to know whether proper attention had been paid to the military of every deſcription.

Mr Dundas ſaid, that if he wiſhed for information on that head, he might have it; at preſent he had not entered particularly on the queſtion; but he would venture to affirm, that every attention poſſible had been paid to the military, and that there did not exiſt the leaſt reaſon to complain on that account. He had received a letter from General Abercrombie, which he had not about him, but the words he quoted from memory, which were nearly as follow, viz. "That neither expence nor trouble were wanting, in order to take care of the ſoldiers." He then ſtated, that it was the opinion of the committee, that 100,000 ſeamen, including 18,000 marines, were neceſſary for the year 1796, and that it was alſo the opinion of the committee, that the expences amounted to 4l. per man, per month.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Oct. 29. His Majeſty, after delivering a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, (as given in our laſt) having retired, the two Secretaries of State left the Houſe, upon urgent and important buſineſs, and the proceedings were of courſe ſuſpended.

At about a quarter before ſix o'clock, the Duke of Portland and Lord Grenville re-entered the Houſe. The latter, as ſoon as he had taken his place, aroſe to ſtate, that before entering upon the order of the day, he had ſomething of the deepeſt import to communicate.

The Lord Chancellor interrupted his Lordſhip, by ordering the Houſe to be cleared below the bar; in conſequence of which, all ſtrangers were immediately excluded.

Lord Weſtmoreland informed the Houſe of a groſs inſult which had been offered to the perſon of his Majeſty, in returning from thence. Several witneſſes were examined, and the Houſe voted an addreſs to his Majeſty, and deſired a conference with the Commons, for the purpoſe of requeſting their joining in it. The conference was accordingly held, and the addreſs voted. The conſideration of his Majeſty's ſpeech was deferred until tomorrow.

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.

30. The order of the day being read for taking his Majeſty's ſpeech into conſideration,

Lord Mount Edgecumbe roſe for the purpoſe of moving an addreſs. His Lordſhip made many appoſite remarks on ſeveral parts of his Majeſty's ſpeech, relating to the general ſtate of our own and the enemy's finances, loſſes and advantages during the war, and ſucceſsfully contending, that this country had a vaſt ſuperiority.

Lord Walſingham ſeconded the addreſs.

The Duke of Bedford ſaid, he could not refrain from expreſſing the greateſt aſtoniſhment at the opening aſſertion, that, notwithſtanding ſome diſaſters, our ſituation was materially improved ſince laſt year. Where were we to look for this improvement? Was it in the victories of our enemies, or in our own diſaſters? We were told that their invaſion of Italy had been defeated; from what he could infer, it ſeemed we were to rejoice, becauſe we had not been more unſucceſsful; we were to give thanks, becauſe, as yet, we exiſted as a nation, and not becauſe we had met any poſitive ſucceſs. The reaſoning reſpecting the depreciation of aſſignats, he would not attempt to controvert. He did not underſtand the theory of finance, but he would reaſon from the practice, and oppoſe facts to their arguments.

ments. So various were the blunders committed by miniſtry, that he ſhould not tire the patience of the Houſe by attempting to enumerate them. One only he would mention, the ill-concerted expedition to the coaſt of France, by which were ſacrificed a number of lives, and a great, indeed enormous, quantity of proviſions waſted at the moment when the poor of this country were ſtarving. If report ſpoke true, many of the emigrants who conducted the expedition, proteſted ſtrongly againſt the meaſure. His Majeſty had next adverted to the ſubject of the Weſt Indies, and expreſſed his intention of ſending out a ſtrong force. He lamented much the ſituation of thoſe men. They had gained themſelves glory by their various and ſkilful retreats; they were the flower of the Britiſh army; and they were now going to encounter, not merely an enemy, but the horrors of peſtilential diſeaſes, and a deſtructive climate. One other object was alſo the ſubject of his Majeſty's conſideration—the high price of grain. He wiſhed the moſt effectual way ſhould be taken, which was —by reſtoring peace. He therefore called upon their Lordſhips to ſave the country by a timely reſolution; for this purpoſe he ſhould move an addreſs, for opening means of immediate negotiation; but, if our enemies were determined upon war, to ſhew them we were able to meet them. He then read the propoſed addreſs, which enumerated our ſeveral diſaſters, and adviſed the treating with any form of government, or any party in France.

Lord Grenville declared, that he had been much diſappointed at hearing no ſtronger arguments uſed to induce their Lordſhips to adopt an addreſs, ſuch as they had juſt now heard. There was one mode of argument purſued by the Noble Duke totally unworthy his abilities and his character. He did not chuſe to trouble himſelf to conſider the arguments on the French finances, and therefore he would not have them received with any attention by the reſt of the Houſe. He conceived the relative ſituation of two countries at war, in regard to the ſituation of their finances, to be a moſt material conſideration, inaſmuch as the power of carrying on the war was intimately connected with the queſtion. For this reaſon, therefore, he ſhould again recur to the ſubject, although frequently adduced before; and he thought the ſubject none the weaker becauſe often introduced. General Monteſquieu, who was underſtood to be the projector of the plan for iſſuing aſſignats, had lately publiſhed a work, which entirely confirmed his opinion. He there inſiſts, that not only the country is unable to bear the iſſuing of a ſingle aſſignat more, but that ſome means for withdrawing a great part from circulation, muſt be immediately deviſed. That was ſome time back; ſince when, nothing has been done. The General calculated the circulating ſpecie of France at 90 millions, and purpoſed iſſuing aſſignats to the amount of 40 or 45, as the greateſt ſum poſſible: they amounted to 720 millions, having increaſed to that amount ſince laſt year. His Lordſhip ſaid he quoted ſuch authority to ſhew his own reaſoning to be correct. His Lordſhip then adverted to the ſubject of the addreſs, which he declared he thought to be unconſtitutional; and reprobated ſtrongly the propoſition for treating with any ſet of men. "Would you (ſaid his Lordſhip) treat with an expiring government? if even it were a monarch juſt dying, and I had reaſon to expect a change of council, I would not adviſe a negotiation in ſuch a caſe; much more ſo with a government, according to its own confeſſion, juſt expiring.—" His Lordſhip again proteſted, he thought the addreſs went to degrade the character of the Engliſh nation, and therefore would meet his decided oppoſition.

Lord Lauderdale detailed all the diſaſters of the war; and could not ſee how the preſent proſpect enabled miniſters to entertain hopes that the ſituation of the French, at home or abroad, would ſhortly furniſh a better opportunity of peace. He could not hear, without aſtoniſhment, a diſplay of advantages to this country, after repeated loſſes and diſgraces. It was even ſaid, that at no time were the naval affairs of this country more flouriſhing. But he begged leave to go back to the commencement of his Majeſty's reign, when the Britiſh rode triumphant over the globe. He confeſſed, that the naval ſtrength of the country was great; but, he aſked, did that ſecure our commerce? Did it convoy our merchantmen ſafe from diſtant ports? It was not the caſe.—Though the French were not at all equal to us, ſtill, he aſſerted, that their cruizers captured a number of our ſhips. It muſt then be the remiſſneſs and impolicy of his Majeſty's miniſters that cauſed ſuch expenſive degradation.

The Lord Chancellor went greatly at length to juſtify the conduct of miniſters; and

and ſhewed, that when government engaged in the war, it was through neceſſity, againſt an enemy, which ruſhed forward to level all the diſtinctions of civilization and ſocial order. Since that time, he ſhewed, their government, if it deſerved the name, was a continual change of diſorder and murder. No ſooner was one party ſet up in power, than another roſe and dragged them to the duſt.

The Duke of Norfolk ſaid a few words in ſupport of the Duke of Bedford's amendment.

The Duke of Bedford then propoſed a compromiſe, agreeably to the words which had fallen in the courſe of the debate from Lord Grenville.

Lord Grenville obſerved, that their ſentiments were entirely oppoſite, and hence no compromiſe could take place.

The Duke then withdrew his amendment. Upon which, the addreſs was ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by the whole Houſe.

THANKS TO THE NAVY OFFICERS.

Nov. 4. *Lord Spencer*, after a very ſhort introduction, moved the thanks of the Houſe to Lord Bridport, Admirals Harvey, and Lord Hugh Seymour, the officers, marines, and ſailors, ſerving under them, for their conduct in the engagement on the 23d of June; all of which paſſed unanimouſly. His Lordſhip then moved the thanks of the Houſe to Admiral Cornwallis, the officers and men, for their conduct on the 18th of June, nearly in the ſame words as the preceding reſolutions.

THE KING'S PROCLAMATION.

6. The order of the day being read,

Lord Grenville roſe, and introduced his bill, by ſtating the recent attack upon his Majeſty, freſh in their Lordſhips minds, as the ground-work upon which he would proceed. The outrages committed upon that day, the effects of the pernicious principles too widely ſpread, had ariſen not only to a daring audacity againſt the tranquillity of the ſtate, but even aimed at the life of the Sovereign himſelf. This conduct he imputed to the poiſon which had been ſo ſubtlely and induſtriouſly diffuſed by artful and deſigning men, who, from inflammatory and ſeditious harangues, had impoſed upon the weakneſs and ignorance of thoſe who had not the opportunity of knowing the bleſſings of the conſtitution under which they lived. The life of the Sovereign formed an eſſential part of the conſtitution, and as ſuch, ſhould be guarded with every precaution that the legiſlature could deviſe. Such precautions had been taken in times of apprehenſion, when the life of the Sovereign had been expoſed to the ſmalleſt danger, by our anceſtors, who had wiſely and ſpiritedly adopted ſuch proviſions, and paſſed ſuch laws as gave a ſecurity to the monarchy, as the eſſential part and pillar of the conſtitution; and it was in imitation of theſe illuſtrious examples, that he called, as a ſervant of the crown, in compliance with that duty which he owed to his country, on their Lordſhips, to purſue ſimilar meaſures of precaution and ſafety. The ſtatutes by which he would be guided, were thoſe enacted againſt high treaſon, which he would propoſe to adapt to the ſituation of the times; and the precedents which he would purſue were thoſe of Elizabeth and Charles II. that ſtatute paſſed in the beginning of his reign. The purport of this bill, which he now propoſed to their Lordſhips, was the ſuppreſſion of treaſon, by making any attack upon the monarchy tantamount to an attack upon the perſon of the King, and ſubject to the ſame pains and penalties; and for the better reſtricting that ſeditious ſpirit which ſo openly and avowedly manifeſted itſelf in meetings by day and night, under the influence, he was ſorry to ſay, of men of abilities and property. He propoſed to annex to it ſuch puniſhment as was inflicted in caſes of high miſdemeanour, viz. tranſportation for ſeven years. His Lordſhip ſincerely lamented the neceſſity which he felt, he was ſure, in common with many Noble Lords, of propoſing a meaſure which may appear harſh, but which became ſalutary; and he hoped that their Lordſhips, on a full and mature conſideration of the evidence, and conviction which they muſt perceive in the proceedings of certain deſigning and wicked men, to overwhelm the conſtitution by a tide of that pernicious poiſon which their principles contained, and which, in time, if not repelled, muſt undermine and deſtroy it. He then propoſed, that the bill ſhould be read a firſt time, printed, and read a ſecond time on Tueſday next.

[The bill was here read by the clerk, and engaged the deepeſt attention of the Houſe.]

The Duke of Bedford, *Lords Lauderdale* and *Radnor*, expreſſed, in ſtrong terms, their ſurpriſe at the meaſures now propoſed, and their apprehenſion of their conſequences, as dangerous to our liber-

ties

ties and rights. They thought every ſecurity was already given that was neceſſary for the ſafety of his Majeſty's perſon, by the laws now exiſting; and that extending the laws of high treaſon, was a ſubject of juſt and of great alarm, which they pledged themſelves to prove in the future diſcuſſion of the bill.

Lord Grenville, in reply, obſerved, that, from the diſtance of time, and the change of circumſtances that had taken place, ſince the laws anent high treaſon were enacted, it became neceſſary to model and adapt them to the ſecurity of the monarchy, and the ſafety of the perſon of the ſovereign; for, if the ſpirit of ſedition, which now ſtalked abroad, was not repreſſed, it would ſoon riſe into tumult and open rebellion.

The queſtion was then put, that the bill be read a firſt time, printed, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Tueſday the 10th; and that their Lordſhips be ſummoned for that day, which was agreed to.

LONDON.

In our laſt number we gave an account of the relative poſition of the contending armies on the Rhine. It appeared to be the grand object of the French, to accelerate the ſiege of Mentz, and the determined reſolution of the Auſtrian commander, to hazard every thing for the relief of that important fortreſs, the ſurrender of which would have expoſed the Emperor's hereditary dominions to the ravages of the enemy. For this purpoſe, General Wurmſer detached conſiderable bodies of troops, particularly cavalry, to co-operate with Marſhal Clairfayt. It was firſt announced in the French Convention, that the republican General, Jourdan, in conſequence of the enemy diſregarding the neutral line of demarkeation, had been obliged, from motives of prudence, to make a retreat. From the diſpatches received from Col. Craufurd, and which appeared in the London Gazette, for which *ſee page* 731. it appears that the Auſtrian commander had completely, and in a maſterly manner, accompliſhed his purpoſe; the ſiege of the fortreſſes Ehrenbreitſtien and Mentz, were raiſed, and the city of Manheim completely inveſted. The conduct of the French, in the whole of this buſineſs, appears myſterious, devoid of all that ardour and enterpriſe, which hath diſtinguiſhed their operations, and which marked their conduct in the paſſage of the Rhine a little before. A general panic ſeems to have ſeized them, and which made them incapable of reſiſtance; their retreat reſembled a rout, it was one continued and precipitate flight, in which many of the ſoldiers threw down their arms, ſurrendered to the enemy, or ſeparately conſulted their own ſafety. It is reported, and is probably true, that the ſoldiers were diſatisfied with the violent and ſanguinary orders of Merlin of Thionville, the repreſentative with the army, who urged them on to aſſaults, which, in propriety of language, could not be called *hazardous*, being attended with inevitable deſtruction. Since this reverſe in their fortune on the Rhine, the French have cauſed march freſh bodies of troops from Holland, the Netherlands, the neighbourhood of St Omer's, and Dunkirk, to recover their loſſes, to repel the Auſtrians, and to retain in their poſſeſſion, on the other ſide of the Rhine, thoſe poſts which will prepare the way for new conqueſts in the next campaign; or, perhaps, be the ground-work of negotiations for peace. Theſe ſucceſſes, with the capture of that key to the Indian Ocean, the Cape of Good Hope, will enable our miniſtry to reject, with diſdain, the humiliating offers, ſaid to have been dictated by the ruling powers in France.

The following circumſtances attended the late attempt to aſſaſſinate the Duke Regent of Sweden. The Court was at Drottningholm, a palace about ſix miles from Stockholm; in the evening of Sunday the 11th of October, when he was expected to retire from his miſtreſs Miſs Slottberg, three aſſaſſins waited for him in a court-yard, or garden, which ſeparates her apartments from the palace; but one of the gentlemen of the court going firſt, was by them miſtaken for the Duke, when they diſcharged a piſtol loaded with three bullets, which fortunately only paſſed through the ſleeve of the great coat; they afterwards ran up to him, but finding their miſtake, they exclaimed, *it was a damned ſhot*, and fled, throwing away a piſtol, which may poſſibly betray them. A proclamation was iſſued the next day, offering a reward of four thouſand rix dollars, equal to a thouſand pounds, for the diſcovery of the offenders.

The malignant fever which for ſome time hath prevailed at new York, although very mortal, hath not been ſo deſtructive or formidable as that which lately raged at Philadelphia. By the end of September it

it had moſtly ſubſided, it was confined chiefly to the lower claſs, who lived in crowded houſes, badly aired, and who were ſubjected to habits of diſſipation and want of cleanlineſs; where patients had comfortable accommodation, and advice, it yielded to medicine and proper treatment.

Oct. 29. As his Majeſty proceeded from the Palace to the Houſe of Peers, an immenſe crowd, (conſiſting, as near as could be judged by ſight, of 150,000 perſons, men, women, and children,) was collected in St James' Park, and the adjacent ſtreets. Among theſe was a deſperate mob, conſiſting of the very dregs of the people, who evinced a moſt miſchievous diſpoſition. As his Majeſty went through the Park, it was with great difficulty that the guards could keep the way clear for the carriage to paſs. Somewhere between the Horſe-Guards and Palace Yard, a bullet or marble was fired from an air-gun, which perforated the glaſs of the carriage, but, moſt happily for the nation, failed to accompliſh the diabolical purpoſe which it was evidently intended to effect. In Palace Yard a ſtone was thrown, which ſhattered one of the ſide windows. On his Majeſty's return to St James', the ſame gang of ruffians followed his coach, and juſt as it turned under the gateway of the Palace, a ſtone was thrown, and afterwards an oyſter ſhell, which went through the glaſſes of the coach. After the King had left the Palace, and was returning to Buckingham Houſe to dinner, in his private coach, attended only by two footmen, the mob again ruſhed upon the carriage, and one miſcreant, in a green coat, endeavoured to open the door. A ſoldier, who happened to be in the crowd at the time, immediately ran after the Horſe Guards and brought them back, but before their arrival, the coachman, by whiping his horſes, had got clear of the mob, (though the wheels of the carriage had been ſeized by upwards of thirty villains,) and drove, in a gallop, to Buckingham Houſe. On the return of the State coach from the Palace to the Mews, it was attacked, and all the glaſſes were broken; juſt as it was turning into the Mews-gate, a ſtout fellow, with a bludgeon, completed the demolition of the only glaſs, of which a ſingle particle remained, and was proceeding to deſtroy the carved work, &c. when one of the King's footmen, with more ſpirit than prudence, interpoſed, and had nearly been maſſacred by the cowardly ruffians, who followed him into the Mews, whence they were only expelled by the arrival of a party of the Guards.

This very indecent and criminal outrage was, by many perſons, at firſt, conſidered as the direct conſequence of ſome political harangues, delivered a few days before, to a great crowd at Copenhagen Houſe; that it originated not from the malicious and miſchievous impulſe of the moment, but from deſign, and was part of a plan of a regular conſpiracy, to take away the life of the Sovereign. From the examination of the perſons apprehended, and charged with the guilt, and the witneſſes, this doth not fully or clearly appear. To attempt any extenuation of ſo flagrant an offence, would be to take a ſhare in its guilt and diſgrace. But there is perhaps room to conjecture, that it was rather the caſual expreſſions of the feelings, and ſentiments of ſome perverted and malignant minds, than a concerted plot, baſely to aſſaſſinate a benevolent and a much beloved Prince. The danger to which his Majeſty was expoſed, awakened the attachment and affection of his people, both in the capital and throughout the nation. The very next night, confident in the attachment of his people, notwithſtanding the alarms of the preceding day, the King, accompanied by her Majeſty, and three of the Princeſſes, viſited the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, and at their entrance was received with the uſual burſt of applauſe. "God ſave the King," was ſung twice, and by a conſiderable part of the houſe was zealouſly called for a third time; this, in a corner of the gallery, provoked a few hiſſes, which however were ſoon over-ruled, and one or two of the moſt active of the turbulent party were turned out: after which the performance, *The Rivals*, went on without further interruption.

30. The Privy Council met and offered the reward of 1000*l.* for the diſcovery and conviction of any of the offenders. And congratulatory addreſſes, expreſſive of indignant abhorance at ſuch proceedings, and full of the ſentiments of loyalty and affection, were ſent up to the Throne, by the two Houſes of Parliament. A Royal proclamation was alſo iſſued, requiring all magiſtrates to be diligent in ſuppreſſing the publication of treaſonable and ſeditious papers, and all meetings or aſſemblies of the people, for purpoſes of a ſimilar nature.

The city of London, and moſt of the other public and corporate bodies in the king-

kingdom, have voted addreſſes to his Majeſty on his providential eſcape.

Several very ſevere ſtorms of wind and rain, have, of late, been experienced both in England and Scotland. Accounts from Portſmouth, Plymouth, Haſtings, and various other parts, are filled with melancholy deſcriptions of the diſaſtrous effects of the ſtorm. It is ſaid to have been the moſt violent ever remembered to have happened. Indeed, all the public prints are filled with the melancholy details of the ravages which the repeated ſtorms had made. We are ſorry to obſerve, that ſeveral perſons have loſt their lives by the falling in of chimneys and the roofs of houſes; among the number was the Rev. Archdean Waller, at his family reſidence, Waltham Houſe, near Chelmſford. Its effects were alſo ſeverely felt in London, and the environs; ſeveral perſons were killed. The accounts from the ſea-coaſt are full of the diſtreſs of the ſhiping, particularly on the 6th November, an accident, much to be regretted, happened at Porſmouth. His Majeſty's ſhip Vengeance of 74 guns, run foul of the Princeſs of Wales and Draxhall, both with troops for the Weſt Indies; the former of which ſhe ſunk, and carried away the bowſprit of the other. At the ſame time it blew a violent gale of wind from the ſouth weſt, but the veſſels not riding in more than four fathoms water, the ſoldiers and crew were ſaved, but the ſtores are all ſpoiled.

Nov. 2. The firſt diviſion of tranſports, with part of the Weſt India armament, ſailed from Portſmouth, they were to touch at Cork.

4. A Court of Directors was held at the India houſe; when advices were read from Bombay, received over-land, ſtating, that a peace had been concluded between the Nizam and the Mahrattas.

A circular letter has been ſent by the Duke of Portland to the Lords Lieutenants of the ſeveral counties, to call meetings of the county magiſtrates, for the purpoſe of obtaining an account of the produce of the late crop of grain, and comparative ſtatements with that of 1794, and of former years.

The miſunderſtanding between the officers of the navy and army, reſpecting the power exerciſed by the former over the latter, while on board ſhip, has been decided by the cabinet council, and the regulation is to remain as it was before, viz. that officers and privates of the army, ſerving on board his Majeſty's ſhips, ſhall be ſubject to the laws of naval diſcipline.

8. Lord Mayor's day, in conſequence of previous arrangements made, paſt over with leſs tumult, though more was expected, than uſual: a much greater number of peace officers were ſworn in than perhaps on any former occaſion. The Lord Chancellor, moſt of the judges, and the principal cabinet miniſters, were preſent. The Chancellor's carriage was preceded by one of the city marſhals, on horſeback; and that of Mr Pitt, who was accompanied by the Duke of Portland, was attended by a party of the artillery company. Some few perſons, who diſcovered a diſpoſition to violence, were taken into cuſtody, excepting whom there were very few hiſſers; on the contrary, both the Lord Mayors (particularly Mr Skinner), received a very conſiderable portion of applauſe; even the Miniſter himſelf, by a great part of the more polite company at the windows, had his ſhare of it, while among the groundlings he paſſed unnoticed.

It is with much pleaſure announced, that the diſgraceful and deſtructive ſpirit of defenderiſm, which hath prevailed in Ireland, begins to be extinguiſhed, and a return to opinions friendly to reaſon and order, now appear amongſt that deſperate aſſociation. Lately, a body of 200 ſurrendered their arms, and voluntarily took the oaths preſcribed by the Fingal aſſociation, for the preſervation of government, and the bleſſings of ſocial life.

12. The London Correſponding Society had a ſecond meeting at Copenhagen Houſe, with a view to collect the popular opinion reſpecting petitioning the three branches of the legiſlature againſt the bills now before Parliament, which are intended to operate to the ſuppreſſion of all ſeditious meetings. Several ſtrongly worded reſolutions were paſſed, and thanks voted, by acclamation, to the members of the two Houſes of Parliament who have hitherto oppoſed the meaſures which the meeting was called to reprobate.

The Whig Club have had an extrordinary meeting, the Duke of Bedford in the chair. They paſſed ſome reſolutions expreſſive of their abhorrence of the late nefarious attempts on his Majeſty, and their ſorrow that theſe ſhould be a pretext for bills infringing the liberty of the people; and concluded by recommending public meetings againſt thoſe bills.

15. Arrived at Deal a fleet of tranſports from Bremer Lee, with part of four regiments of cavalry; 3d regiment blues, dragoon

dragoon guards, 6th regiment of dragoon guards, and 1ſt regiment of dragoons.

16. This day, purſuant to advertiſement, a very numerous aſſemblage of the electors of Weſtminſter met in Weſtminſter Hall, and its environs, to conſider of the propriety of petitioning Parliament againſt the bills now pending, which have for their object the ſuppreſſion of all ſeditious meetings. The Duke of Bedford, Mr Fox, Mr Grey, and Mr Sheridan were preſent, and moſt of the members of the Houſe of Commons that voted againſt the bill.—It was unanimouſly agreed to petition Parliament againſt it. The multitude of people that attended on this occaſion, was beyond all enumeration. The meeting diſſolved without the leaſt tumult or diſorder.—An extraordinary number of peace officers were on duty, and troops were ſtationed under arms in various parts of the town, to be ready at a moment's notice.

18. This evening, about eleven o'cock, the ſhock of an earthquake was very ſenſibly felt in various parts of the city of York. It was felt about the ſame time in ſeveral parts of Sheffield. At Newark, the ſhock was ſo violent, that thoſe who were in bed, got up, apprehenſive that their houſes would fall. Bells rung, pewter and pots jingled, &c. Many were ſo alarmed as not to go again to bed that night.

EDINBURGH.

Nov. 4. This day the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of this city, voted a congratulatory addreſs to his Majeſty, on his ſafety after the late outrageous attack he received on his way to the Houſe of Peers.

The Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates of Edinburgh have, with great propriety, offered premiums for bringing in potatoes for the relief of the inhabitants.

Accounts from every part of the coaſt contain accounts of ſhipwrecks and diſaſters occaſioned by the late ſtorm.

18. This morning there was a very heavy and inceſſant rain, accompanied with a ſtrong gale of wind from the N. E. and, if we may judge by its effects, a greater quantity never fell here in the ſame ſpace of time. About ten o'clock the Water of Leith roſe to ſuch a height as completely to overſpread the low grounds adjacent to it, and many of the houſes ſituated on its banks were filled with water to the depth of ſeveral feet. The wooden bridge on Mr Rocheid's ground below Stockbridge, was completely ſwept away; as was alſo the one at Bonnington mills. The diſtillery at Canonmills at one time was ſurrounded with water, and a boat was procured to carry off the family in the houſe adjoining to it. About twelve o'clock, however, the river began gradually to fall, the rain having been ſucceeded by ſnow. The damage done is conſiderable.—In Leith harbour the river came down with ſuch force and body as to float the ſhipping though it was low water, and ſeveral veſſels were damaged by the rapidity of the torrent daſhing them againſt each other. Two ſloops lie ſunk, both coal loaded. About a dozen of ſhip's boats have been carried away out of the harbour. At Dalkeith, Muſſelburgh, &c. the water of Eſk roſe to a prodigious height, it carried away the bridge at Dalkeith and every thing within its reach. Had the inundations taken place in the night-time, the conſequences might have been fatal. The ſtorm had every appearance of being general. In the weſt country it ſeems even to have been more violent than here, as appears by the following letter from

Glaſgow, Nov. 18.

About one o'clock this morning, a violent ſtorm of wind and rain, accompanied with ſnow, came on here, which continued till four in the afternoon. Early in the forenoon, the river Clyde roſe to a prodigious height, ſo as to lay all the low part of the town near the river completely under water. The Gallowgate Burn, from the overflowing of the Monkland Canal, came down with ſuch rapidity as to fill all the low houſes in the Gallowgate, eaſt ſide of the Saltmarket, and lower part of St Andrew's Square, with water. All the arches of the fine new bridge acroſs the river oppoſite the Saltmarket, which was paſſable on foot, have fallen in. A conſiderable number of cows, ſheep, horſes, &c. were carried away by the violence of the water, and loſt. A great deal of goods in the cellars near the river will be greatly damaged, if not entirely uſeleſs; indeed the amount of the loſs ſuſtained muſt be very great.

On the 23d upwards of one thouſand barrels of herrings were taken in the Frith, near Kincardine, and on the 24th the boats were ſtill more ſucceſsful.

26. An aſſize of bread was ſet this day by the Magiſtrates, to take place on the 28th. The price of the wheat, per boll was 2l. 10s. and 6s. allowed for manufacture, ſo the quartern loaf was ordered

to be ſold—Wheaten, for 1s. 4d.—Houſehold 1s.

The following is an account of the total produce of the duties of cuſtoms, exciſe, ſtamps, and incidents, reſpectively for one year, ending the 10th day of October laſt:

The total produce of the duties of cuſtoms -	L. 3,412,255	6	8½
Ditto of the exciſe for one year, (excluſive of L. 386,839: 12s. the produce of the annual malt duties)	8,739,013	11	9½
Ditto of the ſtamp duties for one year	1,609,906	12	3
Ditto of incidents at the receipt of the Exchequer	1,940,331	13	0¾
	L. 15,701,507	10	9¾

To the above ſum of L. 3,412,255: 6s. 8½d. the produce of the duties of cuſtoms, ſhould be added L. 112,918: 18: 4d. the amount of the payments in the ſeveral ports, for bounties for raiſing ſeamen, purſuant to acts of the 35th of the King.

In the ſum of L. 1,940,331: 13: 0¾d. ſtated as the amount of incidents at the Exchequer, is included L. 24,165: 12: 2 being the amount of impreſs and other monies paid within the above period.

THE weather has been very ſtormy and ſevere during this month. The falls of rain have been heavy and attended with much damage in different parts of the country, but more particularly in Mid-Lothian, and in the neighbourh od of Glaſgow. The rain came from the N. E. The bad weather has rendered the ſowing ſeaſon very backward. The markets have continued as in laſt month's report. The herrings, however, have been very abundant, and are better in quality than ever we ſaw them on this coaſt. Proviſion being made every where for ſalting them, they have never been ſold in retail in the Edinburgh market below 1½d. per dozen.

THE report for England ſays, that laſt month's ſtatement of the ſcanty produce of wheats to be expected from the late crops, is rather confirmed by the moſt accurate reports collected throughout the principal corn diſtricts of the kingdom: The various ſoils, particularly clover-leys, were never known to work better for the ſeed, nor to plant more freely, than in the preſent. A greater breadth of new-ſown wheat appears throughout the iſland than was ever before remembered.—Fortunately, oats, barley, and every article of the pulſe kind, riſe in produce from the flail, in proportion to the late bulk on the ground, which never was more abundant. The meat markets are every where fallen in price in all articles, except pork, which, from its general ſcarcity, is univerſally dear. Lean ſtock has lately appeared in great plenty in the mid-land, and eaſtern counties, and are bought up of good age, and in high condition. Horſes of almoſt every kind are further reduced in price. Store ſheep are every where ſo ſcarce and dear, that the principal jobbers are now down in Scotland purchaſing the neceſſary ſtock required for various parts of England. Wool has experienced a ſtart ſince the laſt month's report, on the idea of a peace. The hop trade continues dull, from the mutual obſtinacy of the planters and brewers. The hay markets are advancing, particularly in the home counties, from the large bodies of cavalry cantoned round the capital.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Biſham, Berks, Capt. Knox, of the 1ſt regt. foot guards, to Miſs Emma Williams, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Williams, Eſq; of Temple Houſe.

Lately, Hugh Perkin, Eſq; late in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice Canton, to Miſs Macdowall of Meekle Grove, Whithaven.

Oct. 22. Coll Macdonald, Eſq; of Dalneſs, W. S. to Miſs Eliza Barbara Macbean, daughter of the deceaſed Capt. Macbean, of the 10th regt.

29. At Aberdeen, Mr Robert Vallentine, merchant, to Miſs Katherine Farquharſon, daughter of the deceaſed Alexander Farquharſon of Balfour.

Nov. 1. Francis Savage, Eſq; M. P. for the county of Downe, Ireland, to Miſs Crawford, niece of John Crawford, Eſq; of Crawfordſburn.

— At Ardblair, Perthſhire, Laurence Oliphant of Gaſk, to Miſs Robertſon.

2. At Bardirran houſe, James Robertſon Eſq; of Balgarvie, to Miſs Helen Wilſon, daughter of Dr Wilſon, Profeſſor of Church Hiſtory in the Univerſity of St Andrews.

3. At Edinburgh, Hugh Robertſon, Eſq; clerk to the ſignet, to Miſs Hamilton, daughter of the deceaſed Alexander Hamilton, Eſq; of Gilkerſcleugh.

At Edinburgh, Mr William Jamieſon, W. S.

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to Miſs Spottiſwood, daughter of Mr John Spottiſwood, merchant, Edinburgh.

4. At London, Francis Henderſon, Eſq; ſon of Robert Henderſon of Cleugh-heads, to Miſs Laurens, only daughter of the late Col. John Laurens of Charleſtown, South Carolina.

6. At Edinburgh, Mr Francis Strachan, jun. to Miſs Jane Bruce, daughter of Governor Bruce of Dominica.

7. At London, Robert Dalrymple, Eſq; ſon of Admiral Dalrymple, to Miſs Howard of Knightſbridge.

9. At Edinburgh, Capt. John Lawrenſon of the 18th dragoons, to Miſs Simpſon of Inverighty.

11 At Edinburgh, Major Andrew Wight, of the 36th regt. to Miſs Cunningham, daughter of Mr Alexander Cunningham, writer in Edinburgh.

— At Edinburgh, Mr John Watſon, writer in Edinburgh, to Miſs Anne Wemyſs, daughter of the deceaſed Dr Alex. Wemyſs, phyſician in Kirkaldy.

12. At Edinburgh, Capt. John Maclean, of the Duke of Buccleugh Weſt Indiaman, to Miſs Sibella Maclean, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Maclean of Sollas.

14. At London, Major Maxwell, of Stratford-place, to Miſs Elizabeth Frances Dobyn, daughter of the late W. A. Dobyn, Eſq; of Maſulipatam in India.

16. At Dumfries, Mr John Armſtrong, writer, to Miſs Jean Blackſtock, daughter of the late Dr Blackſtock.

— The Rev. John Findlay, of Paiſley, to Mrs M. Dutthie of Gourock.

17. At Stirling, Mr John Moir, writer in Edinburgh, to Miſs Mary Bell Gray, daughter of the late John Gray, Eſq; of Loſs.

20. William Wilſon, Eſq; of Upper Tooting, to Miſs Elliott, daughter of the late Capt. Elliott of Woombwelhall.

21. At Kilmarnock, the Rev. William Scott, miniſter of Dalkeith, to Miſs Jean Robertſon, daughter of the Rev. John Robertſon, miniſter of Kilmarnock.

23. At Greenock, Mr John Spiers, ſurgeon, to Miſs Cuningham, daughter of William Cuningham of Carncurran.

— The Rev. William Gibb, to Miſs Betty Rintoul, ſecond daughter of the deceaſed Robert Rintoul of Middleton.

26. At Edinburgh, John Knight, Eſq; junior, of Lea Caſtle, in the county of Worceſter, to Miſs Charlotte Hope, ſecond daughter of the late Hon. Charles Hope-Wier, of Craigiehall.

BIRTHS.

Oct 12. At Stutgard, Mrs Stuart of Allanbank, a daughter.

Nov. 3. Mrs Halket of Inveramſay, a ſon.

— At Freuchy houſe, Mrs Carmichael, a daughter.

6. At Counteſſwells, Mrs Gordon, a daughter.

7. At Edinburgh, Lady Down, a ſon.

8. At Montroſe, the Lady of George C. Ogilvie. Eſq; a daughter.

10. Mrs Blair of Blair, a daughter.

27. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mansfield, wife of James Mansfield, Eſq; banker in Edinburgh, a ſon.

— At Leeds, the Lady of Sir Richard B. Johnſton, Bart. M. P. a daughter.

Errat.—Oct. 1. *read* Mrs Haig of Bimerſide, *a ſon.*

DEATHS.

At Alexandria, in Egypt, Hugh Seton, Eſq; of Touch heritable Armour Bearer and Squire of the Royal Body in Scotland.

In the iſland of St Vincent, George Seton, Eſq; ſecond ſon of Governor Seton.

In the Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, Mr Pryce John Campbell, only ſon of the late Alexander Campbell, Eſq; ſheriff-ſubſtitute of Inverneſs-ſhire.

In the Eaſt Indies, Lieut. John Stuart, of artillery.

At Grenada, William Fullerton, Eſq; younger of Carſtairs, Captain in the 25th foot.

At Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mr John Erſkine, late merchant in Greenock.

At Kingſton, Mr William Macmurdo, merchant.

At Port-au-Prince, St Domingo, John Foote, Eſq; purveyor to the hoſpital, and late ſurgeon-general to the troops in Canada.

At Martinico, Mrs Ramſay, wife of Capt. Ramſay, of the 2d foot.

At St Vincents, Capt. David Gardiner, of the 34th regiment of foot.

At Bath, the Rt Rev. Dr Hotham, Biſhop of Clogher in Ireland.

At Drogheda, Mrs Maxwell, wife of Lieut. Colonel Maxwell of the Donegal regiment of militia.

Lately, Samuel Eſtwick, Eſq; M. P. for the borough of Weſtbury, Depute Paymaſter of the forces, and Secretary to Chelſea Hoſpital.

Oct. 4. At Grenada, Lieut. Col. Scott of Gaila.

7. Off the coaſt of Norway, the Hon. Capt. Forbes, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Dryad.

19. At Kingſborough, in the iſle of Sky, Capt. Alexander Macdonald, of the late North Carolina Highlanders.

20. At Dover, Roger Stevenſon, Eſq.

22. At Kirkcudbright, Mrs Iſabella Clark, wife of Robert Carmichael, Eſq.

23. Mr Alexander Dudgeon, farmer at New Mains, in the pariſh of Whitekirk.

26. At Pinnockfield, Simon Fraſer, Eſq; of Daltullich.

— Patrick Grant of Nevie.

— John Mackenzie, Eſq; of Avoch, in the 73d year of his age.

28. At Kilmarnock, John Glen, Esq; of Aſsloſs.

30. At Edinburgh, Mrs Maxwell of Cardonneſs, relict of the late John Maxwell, Esq; of Cardonneſs.

31. At Ayr, Mr James Hutton, merchant, aged 84, formerly Provoſt of that burgh.

— At Kinfawns, the Rev. George Chapman, miniſter of that pariſh.

Nov. 1. At Stenhouſe, Sir Michael Bruce, Bart. He had nearly completed his 87th year.

4. At Croſscauſeway, Mr Alexander Livingſton, merchant.

15. Alexander Stewart, Esq; of Invernakyle, aged 88.

— At Peterhead, Lieut. and Adjutant Charles Abernethie, of the 74th regt. of foot.

16. At the manſe of Ardchattan, Argyleſhire, the Rev. Ludovick Grant, miniſter of that pariſh.

17. At Exmouth, Devonſhire, the Hon. Alexander Abercrombie, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, and one of the Lords Commiſſioners of Juſticiary.

19. At London, Thomas Lintley, Esq; one of the joint proprietors of Drury-Lane theatre.

— At Aberdeen, Mrs Frances Burnett, ſpouſe to Mr Joſeph Simſon, merchant in Aberdeen.

21. At Aberdeen, Mr James Thomſon, merchant.

22. At Kirkneſs, the infant ſon of Lieut. Colonel Clephane.

23. At Glaſgow, Miſs Peter Craufurd, daughter of the late George Craufurd, Esq; author of the Peerage of Scotland, and ſeveral other works.

25. At Edinburgh, Archibald Campbell, ſon of Mr Thomas Campbell, merchant.

— At Edinburgh, Alexander Elphinſtone, Esq; Advocate, and ſheriff-depute of Aberdeenſhire.

— At his houſe on Leith Walk, James Robertſon, D. D. Profeſſor of Oriental Languages in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

Gen. James Johnſton, Col. of the 2d regt. of dragoons, or Scotch Grays.

PREFERMENTS.

Samuel Standidge, Esq; Mayor of Hull, the honour of knighthood.

Sir James Eland Burges, Bart. and his ſon Charles Montileu Burges, to be Knight Marſhal of the King's houſehold, during their joint lives.

Rev. George Robertſon, ſenior miniſter of Campbelltown, the degree of D. D. by the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

Preſidents of the Royal Phyſical Society.—B. Scute, M D ; James Millar, M. D.; Mr James Lumſdain, and Mr Thomas Coull.

William Macdowal, Esq; of Garthland, M. P. to be Lord Rector of the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

Mr Patrick Macvicar, to be miniſter of the Croſs church, Dundee.

Mr James Mundell, to be Printer to the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

Dr John Rotherham, to be Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the Univerſity of St Andrews.

PROMOTIONS.

13th light drag. Capt. Robert Bolton to be Major.

14th ditto. Brevet Major Sir George Dunto be Major.

17th ditto. Capt. Evan Lloyd to be Major.

18th ditto. Brevet Lieut. Col. H. G. Grey to be Major.

21ſt foot. Capt. W. L. Kaye to be Major.

25th ditto. Major Peter Shadwell to be Lieutenant Colonel.

26th light drag. Major Alex. Smollett to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Taylor, ſuperſeded. Brevet Major Lawrence Dundas, from the 13th drag. to be Major, without purchaſe, vice Smollet, promoted.

29th ditto. Major James Hay, from the 2d drag. guards, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchaſe, vice Cerjat, who retires.

1ſt foot, 1ſt bat. Major William Duncan to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Francis Mannock to be Major, vice Duncan. Capt. Sir W. J. Cockburne to be Major.

1ſt foot, 2d bat. Major John Drinkwater to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major N. Imrie to be Major, vice Drinkwater. Brevet Major D. Campbell to be Major.

2d foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. William Harris to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Peter, removed to the 23d foot. Capt. Thomas Eyre, from the 64th, to be Major, vice Harris, promoted.

4th foot. Major J. Hodgſon to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major N. Kane to be Major. Brevet Major W. Dickſon to be Major.

5th foot. Major C. Stephenſon to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major R. Pratt to be Major, vice Stephenſon. Brevet Major E. Charlton to be Major.

6th foot. Major William Scott to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major A. Forbes to be Major, vice Scott. Brevet Major W. Fred. M'Bean to be Major.

7th foot, 2d bat. Capt. Charles Domville, from the 1ſt bat. to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Hughes.

9th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. F. Maitland to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. John Sandieman to be Major, vice Maitland. Brevet Major —— Hayman, from the 88th, to be Major.

11th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. P. Heley to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major A. Armſtrong to be Major, vice Heley. Brevet Major J. Hadden to be Major.

13th

13th foot. Major L. Bradſhaw to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. E. Scott to be Major, vice Bradſhaw. Hon. Capt. Charles Colville to be Major.

15th foot. Brevet Col. —— M'Kenzie to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. John Bathe to be Major, vice M'Kenzie. Capt. Charles Lord Sinclair to be Major.

16th foot. Lieut. Col. John Q. Freeman, from 9th, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Major William Conolly to be Major, vice Montreſor. Capt. Thomas Probyn to be Major.

20th foot. Major D. Clephane to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Major G. B. Morden to be Major, vice Clephane. Capt. Joſeph Brooke to be Major.

21ſt foot. Brevet Lieut Col. A. Roſs to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. John Dalgleiſh to be Major, vice Roſs. Capt. D. Robertſon to be Major.

22d foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Edward Handfield, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Major John Parr, from the 60th, to be Major, vice Handfield. Major Shairpe, from Col. Nicoll's regiment, to be Major.

24th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. W. Campbell to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Lieut. Col. John Blake to be Major, vice Campbell. Brevet Major Charles Earle to be Major.

26th foot. Lieut. Col. H. Oakes, from the 66th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major W. Borough to be Major.

30th foot. Major William Wilkinſon to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. T. V. Reynolds, from the Scots Brigade, to be Major.

34th foot. Major —— Woodward, from 59th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Francis Cuninngham to be Major.

35th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. Colin Campbell to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Lieut. Col. A. M'Aliſter to be Major, vice Campbell. Capt. J. Oſwald to be Major.

48th foot. Major George Harcourt to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major W. P. Clay to be Major, vice Harcourt

41ſt foot. Lieut. Col. —— Manningham, from the 105th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Thomas A. Daniel to be Major.

43th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. A. Fraſer to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major C. Innes to be Major, vice Fraſer. Capt. H. Hawley to be Major.

46th foot. Major B. Bell to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. J. P. Llyod to be Major, vice Bell. Major —— M'Donell to be Major.

47th foot. Brevet Colonel Robert Douglas to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Lieut. Col. John D. Alcock to be Major, vice Douglas. Brevet Major Nathaniel Bland to be Major.

48th foot. Lieut. Col. Archibald Campbell, from the 69th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Skerret, promoted to the command of a regiment. Lieut. D. Colquhoun, from 37th, to be Captain of a company, vice Atkinſon, promoted.

40th foot. Lieut. Col. Keppel, from 88th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major J. Vincent to be Major.

50th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. John Roſe to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major F. Erſkine to be Major, vice Roſe. Capt. B. Rowe to be Major.

51ſt foot. Major Robert Pringle to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Lieut. Col. John Elford to be Major, vice Pringle. Capt. James Logan to be Major.

54th foot. Major Chriſtopher Darby to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Major J. T. Layard to be Major, vice Darbey. Capt. R. A. Montgomery to be Major.

57th foot. Major William Balfour to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe, vice M'Dowall removed to the 36th foot. Capt. Frederick William Buller to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Balfour. Major A. Gledſtanes to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major William Inglis to be Major, vice Gledſtanes.

58th foot. Capt. John Crowgy to be Major.

59th foot. Brevet Major William M'Leod to be Major, vice Woodward. Major Lewis Bruce, to be Major.

61ſt foot. Major F. Carruthers to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major J. J. Barlow to be Major, vice Carruthers. Major James Tayler, from the 117th, to be Major.

62d foot. Brevet Major T. Hill to be Major.

64th foot. Major J. Innes to be Lieutenant Col. Capt. D. Boſwell to be Major, vice Innes. Capt. James Mercer to be Major.

65th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. —— Eſte to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. George Maddiſon to be Major, vice Eſte. Brevet Major W. A. Bygrave, from the 26th foot, to be Major.

66th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. H. Oakes to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major G. Urquhart to be Major. Brevet Major J. Hatton to be Major.

67th foot. Brevet Major James O'Hara to be Major.

68th foot. Brevet Lieut. Col. J. B. Schaw to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major J. S. Farley to be Major, vice Schaw. Brevet Major —— Brabazon to be Major.

70th foot. Major M. Paumier to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major Tho. Nicoll to be Major, vice Paumier. Brevet Major Thomas Dunbar to be Major.

78th foot, 1ſt bat. Major John M'Kenzie to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchaſe, vice Alexander M'Kenzie, promoted in the 2d battalion. Capt. William Montgomery, from the 4th foot, to be Major, vice A. M'Kenzie. Brevet Major Alexander Grant to be Major, vice the Earl of Breadalbane, promoted.

78th, 2d bat. Lieut. Col. Alexander Mackenzie, from 1ſt bat. to be Lieutenant-Colonel Com-

Commandant, vice Francis Humberſton Mackenzie, who reſigns.

81ſt foot. Capt. James Drummond, from 72d, to be Major, without purchaſe, vice Grant.

82 foot. The Hon. Major Wm Eardley to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchaſe, vice Hanger, who retires.

83d foot. Major Sir Edw. Baynes, from 2d foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Sleigh.

87th foot. Major William Carlyon Hughes, from the 7th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Glover, who retires.

88th foot. Lieut. Col. Carr Beresford, from 124th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchaſe, vice Keppel. Capt. Alexander Houſton, from the 9th foot, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Elwes.

89th foot. Lieut. Col. William Stuart, from 108th, to Le Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. H. Hardy, from the 8cth, to be Major.

92d foot. Lieut. Col. Nightingale, from the 115th, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. William M'Caſkill to be Major. Capt. John Veſey, from the 39th, to be Major, without purchaſe, vice King, promoted.

93d foot. Capt. William Kerr to be Major.

98th foot. Capt. Henry Veitch, from 57th, to be Major, vice Clavering.

99th foot. Major Chriſtopher Tilſon to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. William Say to be Major, vice Tilſon. Capt. Edward Barns to be Major.

102d foot. Major Richard Bingham to be Lieutenant Colonel. Major Joſeph French to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. George H. Maſon to be Major, vice Bingham. Capt. Alex. Colſton to be Major, vice French.

105th foot. Major William Cockell to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. J. G. Clay to be Major.

109th foot. Major Peter Garden to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Fraſer, who retires. Capt. Thomas Ainſlie to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Garden, promoted.

111th foot. Col. Thomas Roberts to be Colonel Commandant. Major R. F. Nelſon to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Windſor. Capt. H. Davie to be Major, vice Nelſon.

112th foot. Major John Lee, from the 44th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Matthews, who retires. Major —— Trotter to be Second Lieutenant Colonel. Hon. Capt. —— Hutchinſon to be Firſt Major. Capt —— Robinſon to be Second Major.

115th. Major Miles Nightingale, from the 121ſt, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe vice Baillie. Capt. —— Elrington, from 10th foot, to be Major, vice Loſt, promoted.

116th foot Lieut. Col. Sir Charles Roſs, from the 37th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Buchanan, who exchanges.

117th foot. Col. the Hon. Frederick St John to be Colonel Commandant.

121ſt foot. Capt. J. R. Broadhead, from the 32d foot, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Nightingale.

122d foot. Major Alexander Graham to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Capt. H. Davies to be Major, vice Graham.

124th foot. Capt. J. Gordon Cuming, from the half-pay of the 16th foot, to be Major, without purchaſe, vice Podmore, promoted.

132d foot. Major —— Orde, from the 32d foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Colquhoun, who retires.

Royal Garriſon Battalion. Major-Gen. Robert Maſon Lewis to be Colonel. Lieut. Col. John Fraſer, from Col. Podmore's regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Brevet Major John Wilbar Cook, from the 37th foot, to be Major.

Col. Nicoll's regt. Brevet Major the Hon. —— Cranſton, from the 60th foot, to be Major, vice Sharpe.

A regt. of foot. Lieut. Col. —— Skerret, from the 48th, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant. Capt. John Wilſon, from the 53th, to be Major.

A regt. of foot. Lieut. Col. —— Lewis, from the 134th, to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Nov. 11. William Townend, merchant in Glaſgow.

20. Robert Paul, grocer in Greenock.

25. Wm and Tho. Hutchinſons, at Rigg near New Cumnock.

Alterations in the Houſe of Commons.

County of Haddington—Capt. Hugh Dalrymple of North Berwick.

Borough of Eye—Lord Viſcount Broome, *vice* Lieut. Gen. Bathurſt.

Borough of St Mawes—William Drummond, Eſq; *vice* T. Calvert, Eſq.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Nov. 27.

Wheat, 45s. Barley, 24s. Oats, 20s. Peaſe, 20s. Beans, 19s. Old Peaſe, 21s. Old Beans, 20s.—A very ſlow market.

Edinburgh, Nov. 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 4d. Bear-meal, 1s. 2d. Peaſe-meal, 1s. 1½d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Nov 16.	Nov. 27.
Bank Stock ——	165¼
3 per cent. red. 67⅜ ⅝	
3 per cent. conſ 65¼	67¼
4 per cent. conſ. 84	
India Stock 193¾	202
India Bonds 2s. pr.	4s pr.
Lottery Tickets 14l. 4s.	14l. 3s.
Iriſh ditto 7l. 16s.	11l. 5s.

Errata.—*Page* 720. *col.* 2. in ſome copies, *for* Sonnet to the Bat.—*read* Titania to her Love.

Page 546. *col.* 2. near top. Lady S. Gordon's death, *for* late *read* preſent Earl of Aberdeen.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER 1795.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

CONTINUED FROM P. 686.

BUT what ſhows more clearly, that there truly is ſomething in what we are endeavouring to advance, is an obſervation made in ſundry places laſt ſummer, while the air was ſo highly phlogiſticated: In particular, by a letter in the public papers, from Bromley in Kent, July 21. 1793, we are told, "The thunder and lightning was very awful here laſt night; but what deſerves the particular notice of the public, is, that the lightning was obſerved to *ſet fire to the noxious vapour, with which the atmoſphere has been loaded for more than a month paſt; the whole expanſe was ſucceſſively in a blaze after every flaſh*, without any thunder being heard; and even, after the thunder and lightning had ceaſed, which did not continue violent more than half an hour, the blaze of the vapour reſembled what is called the white lightning, ſeen after the ſummer's heat; but much more illuminated, as the light was momentarily ſo bright, that one might have ſeen to read by it."

The balloon philoſophy has made us better acquainted with inflammable air, and with its prodigious levity, and quality of riſing in the atmoſphere. Summer heats will produce it from mines, and mineral ſubſtances, as earthquakes and volcanos will produce it at all times when theſe agents act *. Indeed, miners are ſeldom troubled with inflammable air, (fire damps), till the months of June, July, and Auguſt, at the very periods when the heats are greateſt, and thunder moſt common. Now, when ſuch inflammable airs are detached, they will riſe up into the atmoſphere, and as they mix intimately with water, ſo they will be attracted by clouds and vapours, and may be inflamed either by electricity, or in ſome other mode, thereby occaſioning the exploſions obſerved in thunder, or at leaſt be greatly concerned in ſuch exploſions. We know the nitrous acid, and an eſſential oil, will take fire and explode; and their vapour, or effluvia, detached into the air by heat, may perhaps do the ſame: but we have little occaſion to reſort to conjecture, when we know how eaſily the electric ſpark can ignite inflammable air.

Nay, the electric fluid, as well as the ſummer's ſun, ſeems diſpoſed, and is capable of producing inflammable air from ſundry ſubſtances. Dr Prieſtly tells us, that inflammable air is produced by taking the electric ſpark in oil, in ſpirit of wine, volatile ſal-ammoniac, alkaline air, &c. And this obſervation may, perhaps, aid the ſuppoſition above, where it is ſaid, that inflammable air, from its affinity to the electric ſpark, may even be led to follow its zig-zag courſe, as obſervable ſometimes in lightning.

Nor can we deny the near reſemblance between inflammable air and the electric fluid. Beccaria obſerves, that the electric ſpark revives metallic calces, and even produces real quickſilver from cinnaber; and Dr Watſon has reduced red lead into its metallic form, by inflammable air †. From theſe examples, and the electric ſparks producing inflammable air, by being taken through oil, &c. we may even be led to conjecture, that inflammable air and phlogiſton are only a groſſer kind of the electric fluid; which again may be a groſſer kind of that pure etherial fire proceeding from the ſun. But this would lead to a deeper diſcuſſion; ſo we ſhall return more immediately to our ſubject.

* The Japaneſe iſlands, ſo ſubject to earthquakes and volcanos, and abounding ſo much with ſulphur and other minerals, are, in a very great degree, ſubject to thunder and lightning. And L'Abbe Richard ſays, "It is the ſulphurous exhalations from the ſoil, and from the eight volcanos in thoſe iſlands, ſome of which are very terrible, that furniſh matter for the thunder and lightning ſo frequent there." *Tom.* 3. p. 321.

† Indeed, by ſome experiments of Dr Prieſtly, lately communicated to Dr Percival, he has proved, "that the electric matter contains phlogiſton." Vide Henry's Preface to Tranſlation of Lavoiſor's Eſſays on the Effects produced by various proceſſes in Atmoſph. air, p. 14.

(To be continued.)

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER 1795.

CHARACTERISTICAL SKETCHES AND ANECDOTES OF EMINENT BRITONS.

JAMES I.

TOWARD the latter part of his reign, King James ſecluded himſelf at his palace at Theobalds, in the pariſh of Cheſhunt, that he might indulge the ſpleen and ill-humour with which he was affected, by the diſappointment of the intended marriage of his ſon, the Prince of Wales, with the Infanta of Spain. In one of his melancholy reveries, he happened to call for ſome papers relative to that treaty; which not being immediately found, he endeavoured to recollect to whom he had delivered them, and fixed on one of his attendants, named Gib, whom he reviled for his negligence. Gib, in a ſupplicating poſture, deprecated his fury, and kneeling at his feet, proteſted his ignorance reſpecting the papers; aſſerting, that he had never received them, and offering even his life to atone for his fault, if he ſhould be found guilty. The King, inſenſible, through rage, to the equity of his ſervant's humble ſupplication, kicked him as he paſſed. Gib inſtantly roſe, and, with becoming ſpirit, ſaid: "Sir, I have ſerved you from my youth, and you never found me unfaithful: I have not deſerved this from you, nor can I live longer with you under this diſgrace. Fare you well, Sir: I will never ſee you more;" and immediately quitting the King, he mounted his horſe, and rode toward London. The news of this extraordinary circumſtance ſoon circulating through the palace, and every one being eager to enquire, or to aſſign the cauſe, it came to the knowledge of Endymion Porter, one of the attendants, to whom the King had delivered the papers. Porter produced them before his Majeſty, who, conſcious of the injuſtice of his conduct, immediately enquired for Gib, and was told, that he had ſet out for London. The King diſpatched a meſſenger after him, proteſting that he would neither eat, drink, or ſleep, till Gib returned. The meſſenger overtook him before he reached London, and relating the circumſtance of the King's grief and repentance, Gib immediately conſented to return. As he entered the apartment where the King was anxiouſly waiting for him, his Majeſty kneeled down, and ſolicited forgiveneſs; declaring that he would not riſe till Gib vouchſafed to pardon him; and although this was for a time modeſtly declined, the King perſiſted ſo ſtrenuouſly, that the ſubject was, at laſt, obliged to aſſume the prerogative of a monarch, and declare the offence conſigned to oblivion.

SIR THOMAS WYATT.

SIR THOMAS WYATT, an elegant poet and accompliſhed gentleman, died 1541, of a fever which he caught, by too earneſtly attending, in ſultry weather, on an ambaſſador of the Emperor. He was born of an honourable family in Kent, at Allington Caſtle, which he is ſaid (by Fuller) to have repaired and beautified. Camden ſays he was "ſplendidè doctus." Wood calls him, "the delight of the muſes of mankind;" Aſcham, Leland, and Sir Thomas Chaloner, are loud in his praiſe; and Henry Earl of Surrey held him as his friend, and wrote his epitaph. He had at times great weight with his capricious King, and ſometimes he felt his reſentment.

Henry delighted in Wyatt's converſation. An apologue of his about "curs baiting a butcher's dog," is ſaid to have cauſed the fall of Wolſey. Again, when Clement delayed the divorce of Henry and Catharine, "Lord!" ſaid Sir Thomas, "that a man cannot repent him of his ſins without the Pope's leave!" The King heard him, it is ſaid, and determined on the ſeparation from papal authority.

When Henry heſitated as to ſeizing the church lands, he was encouraged by a bon-mot of Wyatt: "Butter," ſaid he, "the rook's neſts, and they will not trouble you." Referring to a diſtribution of abbey lands among the nobility. Though attached to the Reformation, he was once tried for correſponding with Cardinal Pole, immediately after which he was made ſheriff of Kent, and rewarded for his gallantry againſt the rebels of that county. On the whole, his family, though brave and well-meaning, were unfortunate. His father, Sir Henry, would have been ſtarved in the Tower, had not a cat, with uncommon fidelity, brought him a pigeon; Sir Thomas the elder was tried for his life; and Sir Thomas the younger was executed for treaſon in the reign of Mary.

LILY, THE GRAMMARIAN.

In 1523, died William Lily, an induſtrious and uſeful ſcholar. He was born at Odiham, Hants, in 1466, and bred at Magdalen college, Oxon. Thence, prompted by the bigotry of his age, he went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. To Lily, this wild expedition was the ſource of ſcience; reſiding five years in Rhodes, he became, by the aſſiſtance of ſome learned refugees from the capital of the Turks, a complete maſter of the Greek tongue; and, by ſtudying the Roman claſſics under two eminent profeſſors in Italy, he gained a perfect knowledge of the Latin. He now returned to London, where a ſchool, in which he taught rhetoric, poetry, and the languages, ſoon attained to great fame. In 1511, Lily was appointed by his friend and patron, Dean Colet, the firſt maſter of St Paul's ſchool, which he had juſt then built and endowed; where he preſided during the reſt of his life with great reputation. He fell a martyr to the plague. In the compoſition of his well-known Latin grammar, he was aſſiſted by Eraſmus, Dean Colet, and Thomas Robinſon, all celebrated linguiſts, and the haughty Wolſey condeſcended to write a recommendatory preface.

REFLECTIONS ON ORIENTAL POETRY.

FROM PERIODICAL ESSAYS PUBLISHED AT CALCUTTA.

IT would be remarkable (if the general purſuit of the generality of adventurers in India, was not money) that ſo little attention ſhould be paid to the poetical performances, which are equally numerous and beautiful in this country, and which, merely for want of tranſlation, are unknown to Europeans.

The erudite Sir William Jones, whoſe loſs cannot be too much regretted by the lovers of Oriental literature, has made many maſterly attempts of this kind, and ſucceeded in affording to his countrymen ſome idea of the ſublimity to which the natives of this country have carried the divine art of poeſy; but, although that enlightened man hath been taken from us, before he had it in his power to fulfil the moſt intereſting part of his praiſe-worthy intentions, it ſurely does not behove ſuch well-wiſhers to literature as he hath left behind him, to let a ſingle opportunity paſs unimproved, of promoting poetical tranſlations from the Perſian and Moorith languages.

As, in every age, poetry and muſic have been the favourite means by which man has delighted to effuſe and expreſs the tranſports of his ſoul, whether excited by a pleaſing or painful cauſe; and as the paſſions and affections of the mind are explained in the moſt expreſſive manner by harmonious language, or melodious ſounds; ſurely a knowledge of the genius of a people cannot be derived from a ſource ſuperior to that of extempore effuſion, when language iſſues warm from the heart, unadorned by the cold ſophiſtry of ſcholaſtic refinement.

As nature, however apparently various, is

is nature in all climes, it would be ridiculous to say that she delights to discover herself in the genius of one people, preferable to that of another, on account of whatever variety may exist in their particular manners and customs; for, however they may vary in these, in their souls nature will equally predominate, will be universally the same.

And here I cannot forbear observing, that, with respect to Oriental poetry, the passions are as warmly and justly pourtrayed, in the few specimens translation has yet afforded us of its excellence, as in any European language. The style, indeed, from the luxuriant aspect which eastern countries afford, is descriptive in the extreme: but what poet, in many situations of this beautiful part of the globe, can avoid enriching his compositions with a florid description of such enchanting scenes as constantly arrest his attention?

Baretti, in his travels through Spain, mentions it as a wonderful proof of Spanish genius, that the peasants of that country can sing and compose sonnets in an extempore manner at the same time: Other travellers, too, particularly those who have penetrated into the uncivilised parts of North America, have published as wonderful accounts of the savages of that part of the globe; and Dr Percy, I think, in the introduction to his "Reliques of Ancient Poetry," has endeavoured to prove, that the old British bards were capable of composing, "unpremeditated verse." However mightily those authors extolled a matter, which, on account of its novelty to them, appeared marvellous, had they ever had the pleasure of residing any time in Asia, they might have soon become convinced, that, in this country, such kind of composition is very far from being unfrequent, and that among a class of people who by many are not accounted the most polished.

The gentleman who, under the name of Selim, I have mentioned as being a member of the Recluse Society, informs me, that in Persia, scarce an haram exists in which the fair inhabitants of it are not extempore composers of poetry; and even in this country, the Portuguese, Mooriſh, and Hindu girls, are for ever chanting sonnets truly pathetic and elegant, and that in an extempore manner too; though very little attention is paid to the beauty of their metre and style, even by such as understand the Indostan tongues.

In the English language there are undoubtedly many beautiful ballads, and of those which have been published by Dr Percy, such appear to me the most affecting, and to abound with the most pathetic strokes of simplicity and nature, as are the most ancient: some modern ballads in our language, indeed, have a right to command praise, Margaret's Ghost, by Mallet; Colin and Lucy, by Tickel; with the affecting song of Jemmy Dawson, by Shenstone; are certainly penned in such a manner as to touch the heart. The Friar of Order, by Gray, with the beautiful ballad of O Nany wilt thou gang with me? as composed by Dr Percy himself, are also inimitable in their kind; but yet it is evident, that in the Persian and Mooriſh languages, many ballads are commonly chanted, even by the dancing girls of Calcutta, and its environs, which yield to none of the above mentioned in point of harmony, of versification, and perhaps also in delicacy of sentiment, provided the wide difference which exists between the English and Indostan manners and idioms, are paid proper consideration to.

As a proof of this observation, Selim, with myself, sitting the other evening at the entrance of the Hermitage, were unexpectedly transported at hearing a female chanting such strains, as, in my opinion, the finest songstress of Vauxhall never had it in her power to equal. Although a stranger to the language which I heard poured out in melliffluous warblings, I was so much enraptured with the harmony, that, old as I am, I could have exclaimed with Shakespeare, to the unknown songstress, "If music be the food of love, sing on!"

The lovely Hindu girl, for such it seems she was, sung, then dropped a tear, then sung again, till her tunes became so mournful, and her voice so lugubriously musical, that I became totally involved in a melancholy kind of rapture. Selim, however, who all the time admi-

red her voice equally with myſelf, did ſo more effectually to the purpoſe; for ſhe chanted not a ſyllable but he penned it on his tablet in the original Moors, which having afterwards tranſlated into Engliſh proſe, I attempted to verſify, as inſerted at the concluſion of this lucubration.

From the affecting manner in which this ſonnet is compoſed, it is, I apprehend, founded on fact; and if ſo, what an admirable inſtance of conjugal affection does it exhibit? What a beautiful diſplay of paſſion muſt it evince in the original language? Even Sappho's ſonnet on the Power of Love, ſo much celebrated by the ancients, does not perhaps exceed it.

CONSTANCY IN DEATH,

A SONG,

Sung by an Hindu Woman, on the Point of being burned with her Huſband.

HASTE! haſte! with ſpeed the ſacred pile
Prepare, which ſhall my form conſume!
At death, in Caſſah's* arms I'll ſmile,
And joyful meet ſo bleſt a doom.
With him a life of love I've paſt,
With him a death of love I'll die;
On his cold corſe my body caſt,
In his dear arms all pain defy.

When Caſſah liv'd, with throbs of joy,
I ſaw love ſparkle in his eyes;
Nought could our happineſs deſtroy,
While ſoft we heav'd love's tender ſighs;
Endearing ſmiles, and kindeſt deeds
Still made us bleſs each happy day,
But ah! no joy in life ſucceeds
To me, if Caſſah be away.

No more to gaze on his lov'd charms,
To be no more his faithful care;
The object of his fond alarms,
The partner of his frugal fare.
Deteſted thought! with joy I mount
The ſacred pile for me prepar'd,
I joyful die on love's account,
And Brama ſhall my zeal reward.

In the fair form of ſpotleſs doves*
Shou'd Brama chuſe, we ſtill may live,
Wander o'erjoy'd thro' verdant groves,
And in new beauteous ſhapes revive.
Then light the pile, diſſolve this frame
Of human woe, of human care;
Since ſtill our ſouls ſhall be the ſame;
On wings of love we'll mount in air!

She ſaid—and ſtrewing flowers around,
O'erjoy'd as on her bridal day,
Heard the laſt fatal muſic ſound†,
Which warn'd her, Brama to obey.
Then mounting the funereal pile,
With looks ſerene ſhe welcom'd death,
Embrac'd her Caſſah with a ſmile,
And in his arms reſign'd her breath‡!

* Caſſah, the name of her huſband.

* As the Hindus believe in the doctrine of metempſychoſis, this expectation of the lovely ſufferer being turned into a dove with her huſband, is beautifully imagined.

† Immediately at the time the devoted victim mounts the pile, and a few moments previous to its being ſet on fire, the bramins attending, ſtrike up a doleful kind of muſic, which continues till the ſufferer expires.

‡ See p. 768.

The Hermitage, on the Banks of the Hughley, Feb. 16. SINBAD.

DIFFERENCE OF RELIGIOUS OPINION.

IT was on Sunday morning. All the bells were ringing for church, and the ſtreets were filled with people moving in all directions.

Here, numbers of well-dreſſed perſons, and a long train of charity-children, were thronging in at the wide doors of a handſome church. There, a ſmall number, almoſt equally gay in dreſs, were entering an elegant meeting-houſe. Up one alley, a Roman catholic congregation was turning into their retired chapel, every one croſſing himſelf with a finger dipt in holy water as he went in. The oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet was covered with a train of quakers, diſtinguiſhed by their plain and neat attire, and ſedate aſpect, who walked, without ceremony, into a room as plain as themſelves, and took their ſeats, the men on the one ſide, and the women on the other, in ſilence. A ſpacious building was filled with an overflowing crowd of methodiſts, moſt of them meanly habited, but decent and ſerious in demeanour; while a ſmall ſociety of baptiſts in the neighbourhood quietly occupied their humble place of aſſembly.

Preſently the different ſervices began. The churches reſounded with the ſolemn organ, and with the indiſtinct murmurs of a large body of people following the miniſter in reſponſive prayers. From the meetings were heard the ſlow pſalm, and the